

PRESIDENT AS YALE ALUMNUS IS TODAY AT BROOKLINE MEET

Band of Boston Graduates With Him at Country Club Golf Game and at Home of Friend Nearby.

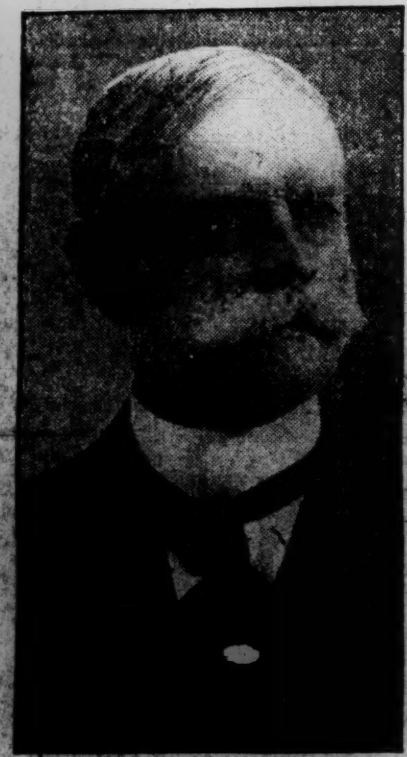
MORNING ON LINKS

Luncheon at House of S. L. Whipple Is Followed by Ball Contest in Which Classmate Is the Pitcher.

President Taft has changed the scene of his vacation activities today from Beverly and the Myopia Club to Brookline and the Country Club of Brookline, where the Yale Club of Boston is holding a "field day" with the President among the guests. Later this afternoon the whole party goes to the home of Sherman L. Whipple.

The President arrived at the house of the Country Club in an automobile at 10:45 o'clock, smiling as usual and eager for a game of golf. In the auto with him were his military aide, Capt. W. A. Butt, and two secret service men.

The President was greeted on his arrival by the Rev. Charles F. Carter of Lexington, a member of the President's class at Yale '78, and Attorney Samuel J. Elder, who presented Frank B. Allen;



ALFRED HEMENWAY.
Boston man who is at head of local graduates of the New Haven university who honor President Taft.

former United States district attorney for Massachusetts. The President remembers having met Mr. Allen in Washington 16 years ago.

The chief executive entered the club house and changed his clothes, preparatory to his usual morning game of golf. After coming out of the house he turned round to Attorney Elder and said to him, "Come on, Sam, there's no one I would rather beat than you."

After the President had secured a caddy the party started for the links, and there the President rolled his golf ball across the green. His partner was the Rev. Charles F. Carter of Lexington, and their opponents were Attorney Elder and Allen Hubbard, an architect of Boston.

The President's caddy was Frank McNamara, brother of the caddy master, who was very much elated over his honor.

Very little time was spent in conversation. A small gallery was present at the first tee, where a coin was pitched for the honor, which the President won. All

CITY STEEL CASES UP IN SEPTEMBER

District Attorney Hill today issued a statement to the effect that his request for two sessions of the superior court in September has been denied, and that the so-called "steel cases" have been assigned for Sept. 20. Mr. Hill says that with only one session he cannot do much toward disposing of the arrears in his office.

The grand jury came in today before Judge Harris in the superior criminal court and, after being polled, retired to its room for the consideration of cases on the docket for the September term. Assistant District Attorney Wood will present the cases. District Attorney Hill and his staff went into their new quarters today.

WORCESTER SOCIETY TO MEET

WORCESTER, Mass. The 45th meeting of the Worcester Society of Antiquity will be celebrated tonight in the society's building on Salisbury street. Several prominent men will address the meeting, including the Hon. Elery B. Crane.

MONITORIALS

Nixon Waterman

As the Swiss read of the large numbers of battleships being built by the great powers all about them they must be thankful that their country is not within gunning distance of the turbulent, troublesome sea. Will the airships destroy their peaceful isolation?

LESSONS IN STAR GAZING.

Astronomers now know the size of stars, the courses they pursue, their weight, and—more to our surprise—They've found out what their names are, too!

The pretty, silver moon is made of green cheese, so some people say: A product of the highest grade, Collected from the Milky Way.

And speaking of the moon: It's true That half moons—this is patent, quite—Weigh twice as much as full moons do, Since full moons must be twice as light.

Although the books don't say so, we By careful reasoning infer The dog star Sirius must be A true high bred Skye terrier.

And while we love the sun so bright, We deem the moon more kind and fair Because the latter shines by night When light is needed everywhere.

Among the best informed they say The stars, themselves, have no true peers As wise astronomers for they Have studd (ed) all the skies for years.

Though many stars are bright and grand, Proud Saturn in his splendor dressed Moves in the highest circles and Wears finer rings than all the rest.

Some wonder how the heavens stay Sustained in space: That's easy, quite: The sunbeams hold them up by day And moonbeams keep them firm by night.

OBJECT LESSON.

The automobile folks now see How auto highways ought to be.

Perhaps the government hoped that by making the Lincoln cents too thick to go in the slot machines it could do something toward the suppression of the gum-chewing habit.

FINE COMBINATION.

A warm, soft heart and a cool, hard head Are the best things one can own, it's said.

Is it possible that Secretary Meyer's parcels post plan is being held up for the express purpose of pleasing certain well known corporations?

South Africa not only sends diamonds to the mother country, but gold with which to buy them as well, this year's shipment of nearly \$6,000,000 having recently reached London.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOURS.

Following this year's 13,000-mile within the confines of the United States trip including Alaska and Hawaii, next summer. Should his circles of travel continue to grow larger it is possible that he may visit Porto Rico and the Philippines during the summer of 1911, leaving our newly acquired possessions about the north pole to be inspected during 1912.

A SHAKESPEARIAN HINT.

A thrifty man was Farmer John Who named his hen "Macduff." While hoping she would still "Lay on," Till he cried, "Hold, enough!"

The speed at which Dr. Cook's Eskimo dogs took him across Arctic seas indicates that they must have been related to our "ocean greyhounds" who continue to cross the Atlantic in a diminishing period of time.

POWER OF PAINT.

Artist: I hope you like the portrait I have made of your wife.
Husband: Wonderful! A triumph of art over nature! Especially that quiet expression about the mouth.

SEEKING CHELSEA BOARD POSITIONS

Ex Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea and George H. Dunham, the latter a member, have filed nomination papers as candidates for the board of control to be elected this fall. Should Mr. Dunham be successful at the caucus, it seems to be generally understood that Alfred I. Maggi, formerly city engineer, will run on an independent ticket for the office at the election. The Rev. Perry Bush, D. D., is a candidate for the school committee and there is no opposition.

Ex Senator Alfred S. Hall of Revere has filed a nomination paper as candidate for the Republican state committee, and is opposed by Hugh M. McKay, chairman of the Revere selectmen. Representative Ignatius L. Carlton in the fifth district, Representative William M. Robinson in the sixth and Representative Clarence A. Warren in ward 5, Winthrop and Revere, are each candidates to succeed themselves. Although no other papers have been filed, it is expected that each of these men will have opposition.

JOYETTE WINS TAFT TROPHY TODAY IN LAST SONDER RACE

Defeats Ellen in Last of International Sonder Races in Exciting Contest by Twenty Seconds.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—In a very close and exciting finish the American sonder yacht Joyette won the President Taft cup by defeating the Ellen in the sixth race this afternoon by a margin of 20 seconds. The Joyette crossed the finish line at 1:22.

The Ellen will receive the Governor Draper cup, she having the second highest number of points for the series.

When the two yachts left the harbor this morning for the starting line for the race, which was to determine the victor of the President Taft and Governor Draper international cups, conditions were anything but promising for a fast race. The wind was light and from the southwest. There was a heavy haze over the course, and it was very hard for those on the shore to pick out the contestants.

Most of the interest which has been taken in these races is now over and but very few boats followed the racers over the course.

The course selected was windward to leeward, starting about three miles off shore. The starting gun was fired promptly at 11:10. The Joyette got away better and she gained quite a lead over the Ellen on the early part of the first leg.

On the latter part of the first leg the Ellen showed some fast work and seemed to be drawing up on the Joyette. The boats were very close at the turn of the first leg with the Ellen showing what appeared from the shore to be a slight lead.

The Ellen showed some fast work on the second leg of the first round and she gained quite a little on her rival, turning the mark at 12:22 with quite a lead over the Joyette. After turning the mark, the Joyette began to pick up on the Ellen, reducing the lead slightly on the first leg of the second round.

The Joyette soon began to improve in her work and she gradually drew up on the Ellen. The two yachts raced along very close together over the entire last round with but a few seconds separating them at any time. Toward the last part of the second leg of the second round the Joyette secured a slight lead which she maintained to the end of the race.

BIDS ARE SOUGHT FOR BREAKWATER

mouth Structure Will Be Extended and Army Engineer Seeks Some One to Redredge Malden River.

Bids for repairing the breakwater at Plymouth, Mass., which has been damaged by heavy seas, were advertised for today by Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, United States army engineer officer for the Boston district.

Assistant Engineer T. H. Harwood has been sent to investigate and report on the matter. It is proposed to extend to the north the existing riprap dike on Long beach. The dike is to be built along the seaward side for 750 feet, and the crest will be 19 feet above the mean low water mark. The work must be completed by Dec. 31, 1909, and the bids will be opened in Colonel Burr's office Sept. 14.

Authority was also received today to dredge the Malden river for which bids will be received until Sept. 27. Colonel Burr has left for Wilmington, Del., to attend a meeting of the inter-coastal waterways engineer board.

DAM BURSTS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col. The great dam at Jefferson lake, 50 miles south of Denver, broke early today and a deluge is rushing toward this city. It is expected that the water will reach here late this afternoon. Men on horseback are riding along the Platte river warning residents of the lowlands to seek safety in the hills.

AUTO RACERS ARE TRYING FOR WORLD'S MILE RECORD TODAY

With Such Drivers as Christie, Oldfield and Strang Taking Part New Marks Are Expected.

ARE ELEVEN EVENTS

TODAY'S AUTO RACES.	
One mile straightaway competition.	No.
Car, and driver.	
Napier, Glenworth.	8
Knox, Belcher.	8
Knox, Downey.	9
Knox, Shaw.	9
Matheson Six, Whillax.	6
Matheson Six, Whillax.	3
Jackson, Blake.	2
Jackson, Lazaro.	2
Columbia, Coffey.	6
Columbia, Coffey.	6

LOWELL—Over a mile straightaway course, a part of the famous boulevard stretch of the Merrimack valley racing circuit, a number of high-tensioned automobiles are racing this afternoon for trophies and records.

Today's program was one of 11 events for the mile trials. The mile chosen was the fastest of the 10.6 miles of the circuit, and ended directly before the grandstand. Among those who attracted the most attention were Walter Christie in his own machine of 120 horsepower, with the driving power on the front instead of the rear wheels; and one of Barney Oldfield's cars and a newly constructed product of Lewis Strang, Ralph De Palma, who recently broke the world's record for 25 miles at Readville, again raced his Fiat.

One of the largest crowds that has ever attended an automobile race in this section of the country came to this city Monday to witness the opening events of the carnival that is being run under the auspices of the Lowell Automobile Club. It is estimated that fully 150,000

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SUBURBAN SCHOOLS OPEN TODAY, BOSTON SESSIONS TOMORROW

About a Hundred and Forty Thousand Pupils Will Return to Their Studies After Summer Vacation.

Thousands of public school pupils in Boston's suburbs returned to their lessons today. Many more will do so tomorrow. The public schools of Boston proper, open Wednesday morning, and then about 140,000 pupils will have resumed work in the city and suburbs.

Atlantic, Braintree, Quincy, Waverly and Wollaston open schools today; Arlington, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, Watertown and Waltham open tomorrow, and Everett on Thursday, Sept. 9. The schools of Brookline, Malden, Revere and Winthrop begin Monday, Sept. 13, those of Milton and Newton Tuesday, Sept. 14, and those of Hyde Park Wednesday, Sept. 15.

In Boston, for the year ending June 30, 1909, 133,130 pupils were registered, 16 per cent of that number being evening school attendants, who were in charge of 287 teachers, 300 of the instructors being men.

New quarters will be supplied, it is said, for the Way street school as soon as the board can see its way clear to do so.

Two employees of the board have qualified as justices of the peace to facilitate the handling of the payrolls and bills, as they require an increased amount of time and labor owing to a more strict supervision of expenditures occasioned by an act of 1908 calling for the certificate, under oath, of the school committee and civil service commission.

Several changes in the instructing staff of the Somerville schools go into effect when the schools open for the year Wednesday. At the English high school

(Continued on Page Nine, Column Three.)

VIOLENT SLUMP OF SECURITIES IN WALL STREET

Reports and Uncertainties Are Used to Depress Prices in Both New York and London Stock Markets.

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange opened in a frenzy of excitement today and stocks slumped, in some cases falling 5½ points. The Harriman issues led the decline, Union Pacific selling at 198½.

The unsettled condition of the market was due to a bulletin from Tower Hill, the summer home of E. H. Harriman, announcing that the financier had suffered a relapse. Mr. Harriman is said to be weaker today than at any time since his return to America, and a number of noted physicians are reported in attendance. London heard that Mr. Harriman had passed away and there was a violent slump in all American stocks on the English exchange before the rumor could be denied. The effect of the violent slump was greater there on account of the absence of short interests and prices reached just a shade above the lowest.

Wall street was influenced wholly by the Harriman bulletin and in the initial transactions everything traded in sustained severe losses. The breaks, however, were followed by vigorous rallies. Union Pacific opened from 197½ to 198½, against 202½ on Friday. Southern Pacific showed a decline of 3½, and New York Central dropped 3 points to 135½. Erie sold off 1 point, Baltimore & Ohio at 115½, was off 2½. Reading went down 1½. Steel common 1½, Wabash preferred 1 and Northern Pacific 1½ points. Many other stocks lost from 1 to 2 points. Among the notable rallies were those of Southern Pacific which moved up 1 point and Union Pacific up 1½ from the lowest.

(Continued on Page Ten, Column One.)

CHILDREN WINNERS OF PRIZES AT FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW

Massachusetts Pupils Please Judges So Well That Several Extra Awards Are Given for Merit.

The Horticultural Hall exhibition of fruit, flowers and vegetables by Massachusetts school children was considered by the judges a decided success, and in addition to the full list of scheduled awards the committee gave special prizes to many young exhibitors. Mrs. R. G. Shaw and her committee were highly gratified at the evidences of earnest endeavor on the part of the boys and girls. The list of awards is as follows:

Best collection of vegetables from a school garden—First, Melrose Vacation School Gardens; second, Orchard Street Garden, Wellesley Hills and Lower Falls; third, Vernon Street Garden, Waltham; fourth, Lancaster Center School Garden; fifth, Fairhaven School Gardens.

Special prizes—North Lancaster School Garden, South Lancaster School Garden, Episcopal Church Home Garden of South Boston, South Natick School Garden, South End Industrial School Gardens.

Best collection of annuals from a school garden—First, Tracy School, Lynn; second, Fairhaven School, Fairhaven; third, Cobett School, Lynn.

Special prizes—Episcopal Church School Garden, South Boston; South End Industrial School Gardens, Roxbury.

Best Collection of Annuals from a School Garden Established Since 1900—First, Wellesley Lower Falls School, Wellesley Farms; second, South Natick School; third, South Lancaster School.

Best Collection of Vegetables from a Child's Home Garden—First, Frank Woods, Groton; second, Roger Newton Perry, Worcester; third, Hammond B. Tracy, Wenham; fourth, William Fisher.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

NORTH POLE VICTOR PEARY DUE IN NEW YORK SATURDAY WITH PROOF OF DISCOVERY

Commander R. E. Peary



(From Peary's book, "Peary Northward," Vol. I.)

DR. COOK DECLARES THE PEARY VICTORY WILL CONFIRM HIM

"That Is Good News," Says the Brooklyn Surgeon in Copenhagen When Told of Latest Reports.

AROUSES THE CITY

He Was Seated at Banquet Table as Honored "First Discoverer" When News Was Brought to Him.

COPENHAGEN—Copenhagen discusses little else today save Commander Peary's announcement that he had reached the north pole.

Dr. Cook was immensely interested, when told, and said:

"That is good news. I hope Peary did get to the pole. His observations and reports on that region will confirm mine."

It is doubtful if history furnishes a more dramatic episode than the breaking of the news to Dr. Cook Monday night that Peary had realized the goal of his life's ambition and repeated struggles. Dr. Cook was seated at a dinner, surrounded by explorers and correspondents, and in the gilded ballroom of the Tivoli Casino.

Around his neck was hung a garland of pink roses, according to the Scandinavian method of honoring heroes, which the explorer wore blushing and with visible embarrassment. Several speeches, acclaiming him, had been given.

Amid this scene a whisper went around that Commander Peary had planted the Stars and Stripes at the pole. Dr. Cook was perfectly cool and unmoved. He made a striking speech, in which he paid high tribute to the work of Sverdrup, who sat near, to whose discoveries he largely owed his success; to John R. Bradley, who had financed the expedition; to the intelligence, endurance and faithfulness of the Eskimos who had assisted in the preparations and those who had accompanied him.

The whole story of the expedition, he said, has not come out and would not come out for some time. It will not come in instalments, but only when completed.

Dr. Cook did not permit the whispers which came to his ear of Commander Peary's success to move him in the least, but when he had finished he was surrounded by correspondents who looked for some sign of emotion, but the explorer said, smilingly:

"I am glad."
Asked if there was any probability of Commander Peary having found the tube containing his records, Dr. Cook replied: "I hope so, but that is doubtful on account of the drift."

Dr. Cook added: "Commander Peary would have reached the pole this year. Probably while I was in the Arctic region last year, his route was several hundred miles east of mine. We are rivals, of course, but the pole is good enough for two."
"That two men got to the pole along

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

TODAY IS STEAMING IN "ROOSEVELT" FOR TOWN IN LABRADOR

Expected to Reach Chateau Bay This Afternoon and Meet Wife Thursday at Sydney, N. S.

NATION AWAITS HIM

Message That He Planted Flag at Ninety Degrees on April 6 This Year Stirs the Entire World.

CHATEAU BAY, Labrador—This little town, on the bleak coast of Labrador, is interested as never before in its history today by the expected arrival this afternoon of Commander Robert E. Peary, who Monday electrified the world with the announcement that he had "nailed the Stars and Stripes to the north pole" on April 6 of this year.

Mr. Peary is coming aboard the little steamer Roosevelt, which carried him on his perilous trip until the frigidities of the far north hemmed it in with ice. With fair sailing the Roosevelt should reach Sydney, N. S., by the end of the week. The trip from Sydney to New York by rail can be made in 36 hours, so it is possible that Peary will be back in New York Saturday night or Sunday. It is expected that his wife and children will meet him in Sydney.

The Peary relief ship Jeannie, which left St. Johns last July with provisions for the Peary expedition, is also returning, having met the expedition off the coast of Greenland.

Dr. Cook, now in Copenhagen where he is being feted as the original discoverer of the pole, cabled from the Shetland islands on Sept. 1 that he had discovered the north pole on April 21, 1908, over a year before Commander Peary. His report is now awaiting confirmation. He said that he left a brass tube wrapped in an American flag at the pole in which were data of the trip.

REPORT PEARY WAS FIRST.

LONDON—The Reuter Telegram Company publishes a despatch from St. Johns, N. E., today, in which it is said that Commander Peary claims that he was the first man to reach the north pole.

World Must Wait Until Commander Peary Lands

NEW YORK—With but a word from Commander Peary, the world waits breathlessly for details, but until he arrives at Chateau bay, which is expected today, waiting must suffice. First word of Commander Peary's success reached New York at 12:39 p. m. in a despatch to the Associated Press. It contained the bare announcement of his gaining the pole. Almost simultaneously he had transmitted the news to London, repeating dramatically and simply, "Stars and Stripes nailed to the north pole." At the same time he similarly advised the governor of Newfoundland.

Later this was sent to Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club:

"Pole reached. Roosevelt safe."
(Signed) "Peary."
This gave assurance that the vessel in which Mr. Peary departed had passed through the ice unscathed, but details of his homecoming and the date of this discovery of the pole were still lacking. It was not until the New York Times received a despatch later in the afternoon that these vital points were cleared up. The message said: "I have the pole, April 6. Expect arrive Chateau bay Sept. 7."

With this information at hand, it was a comparatively simple matter to ascertain that the April 6 referred to was April of the present year, as his expedition did not start from New York until July 7, 1908.

NEW FAST TRAIN SANTA FE'S PLAN

CHICAGO—The Santa Fe railroad is planning a new fast train to make the run from Kansas City to Los Angeles in 60 hours.

The entire Southern Pacific mail is involved in the move. This business, which is said to bring about \$1,250,000 annual revenue to the railroads, is now about equally divided between Santa Fe and Rock Island in connection with the Southern Pacific.

Generous Words of Dr. Cook, "I am Glad of It!"

COPENHAGEN—When told that Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., had discovered the north pole April 6, 1909—nearly a year after he planted the American flag there—Dr. Frederik A. Cook, who is being lionized in Denmark for his great exploit April 21, 1908, declared: "That is good news. I hope Peary did get to the pole. His observations and reports on that region will confirm mine."

Asked if there was any probability of Peary's having found the tube containing his records, Dr. Cook replied:

"I hope so, but that is doubtful on account of the drift. Commander Peary would have reached the pole this year, probably, while I was there last year. His route was several hundred miles east of mine. We are rivals, of course, but the pole is good enough for two."

"The fact of two men having reached the pole along different paths," continued the explorer, "should furnish large additions to knowledge. Probably other parties will reach it in the next 10 years, since every explorer is helped by the experience of his predecessors, just as Sverdrup's observations and reports were of immeasurable help to me."

"I can say nothing more concerning Commander Peary's success without knowing further details, than that I am glad of it."

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

COUNT ZEPPELIN GUEST OF KAISER WHILE AT CAPITAL

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN, Ger.—Count Zeppelin has been a guest of the Kaiser and Kaiserin during his stay at the capital this time, a suite of apartments in the imperial palace having been set aside and prepared for his occupancy while he was on route to his big Zeppelin III. In fact, the Kaiser sent the count an extraordinarily friendly telegram while he was on his way, pointing out that it might be advisable for the aeronaut to proceed thither at once and await with the imperial family the coming of his air craft, but the count, with characteristic fortitude, replied begging leave to decline the invitation, as the short trip from Bitterfeld to Berlin would be more of a recreation to him than anything else.

In court circles it is stated that there are indications that the Kaiser may fulfill his long cherished wish of ascending in the Zeppelin airship while it is in Berlin. His majesty has had detailed reports of the ascents of the crown prince and the King of Wurttemberg laid before him, on the strength of which he will come to a definite conclusion. It is also stated that it is not impossible that the Emperor will make use of the count's presence in Berlin to order a small Zeppelin for himself, to be used for pleasure purposes.

General Von Heeringen, the new minister of war, has made a declaration to the correspondent of a Baltic newspaper concerning the importance of the various German airship types which are now in use. He said:

"In my opinion the Gross, the Parseval and the Zeppelin systems have the same right to be represented in the army as the various kinds of artillery. The rigid system of Count Zeppelin's airship will have advantages for long-distance journeys from a definite starting point, whereas the non-rigid military airship, thanks to the ease with which it can be packed and transported, is better adapted to reconnaissance work in the field. Altogether we are only at the commencement of the development of aerial navigation, and the uncertainty of various air currents deprives all three systems of the safety and trustworthiness required for military purposes."

The war minister is likewise quoted by the newspapers as saying that to his knowledge there is no scheme in hand for a considerable increase of the army, this following of necessity the unfavorable financial condition of the empire. The increase in the number of airships was also limited by the financial situation, as extraordinary expenditure on airships would mean that economies would have to be made in other fields, which was not desirable.

CANADIANS WILL ENTER NEW FIELD

(Special to The Monitor.)

KINGSTON, Jam.—Since the settlement of the litigation arising from the claims for losses by the fire which followed the earthquake at Kingston eight English insurance companies have withdrawn from business in Jamaica and others are expected to. Those remaining have increased their premiums by 100 per cent. Canadian companies are coming into the business.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—"The Gay Hussars," CASTLE SQUARE, "Glittering Gloria," COLONIAL, "The Round-Up," GLOBE, "Ward and Vokes," HOLLY STREET, "The Noble Spaniard," KEITH'S, "Vandeville," MAJESTIC, "The Girl and the Wizard," ORPHEUM, "Divorcee," PARK, "Keegan's Pal," TRINITY, "The Man Who Stood Still."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand Opera. ALHAMBRA—Vandeville. AMERICAN—Vandeville. ASTOR—"The Man From Home." BELASCO—"Is Matrimony a Failure?" ELGIN—"A Gentleman From Mississippi." GRANDWAY—"The Midnight Souls." CASINO—"Havana." CIRCLE—"McIntyre & Heath in Hayti." COLONIAL—"The Motor Girl." COMEDY—"The Melting Pot." CRITIC—"The Flag Lieutenant." DAILY—"Billy." EMPIRE—"Jack Straw." Gaiety—"The Fortune Hunter." GARRICK—"Detective Stories." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Yankee Prince."

HYVETTE—"Such a Little Queen."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vandeville.

HERALD SQUARE—"A Broken Idol."

HIPPODROME—Spectacles.

HOLLYWOOD—"An American Widow."

KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth Avenue—Vandeville.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Prince."

LIBERTY—"The Florist's Shop."

LINCOLN SQUARE—"Girls."

LYON—"Arsene Lupin."

MAJESTIC—"The Motor Girl."

MAJESTIC—"The Bridge."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Education."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Love Cure."

NEW YORK—"The Sims of Society."

WALLACK—"The Dollar Mark."

WEST END—"The Blue Mouse."

YORKVILLE—"The Ringmaster."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vandeville.

COLONIAL—"The Man Who Owns Broad."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Clima."

GARRICK—"The Dollar Mark."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."

HOLLYWOOD—"The Third De."

MAJESTIC—"The Circus Man."

MAJESTIC—"Sham."

PRINCE—"The Goddess of Liberty."

STUDYBAKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."

PREMIER MAURA SAYS PLANS WILL NOT BE CHANGED

(Special to The Monitor.)

MADRID—Premier Maura has announced that although the government has always asked the Sultan of Morocco to assert his authority in the Rif country, the despatch of the Moorish envoys who had arrived at Tangier on their way to the Rif would in no way influence the plans of Spain.

According to a despatch received from Melilla, the reservists in several battalions have expressed disinclination to being drafted into sections which have been formed to perform garrison duty and other duties away from the scene of active operations. They ask to be employed on field service and on the firing line whenever feasible. The policy, however, is being pursued of having the reservists who are married men form the fifth companies of the battalions, which companies remain behind when the army makes a forward movement. The younger soldiers without family ties are sent into the field to meet the enemy.

SYNDICATE TAKES OVER COPPER MINE

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—It is reported that I. Mowbray on behalf of American and English interests, has taken over the York Harbor copper mine, Bay of Islands, and that Mr. Mowbray has confidence in its ability to justify further development and purposes working it on a large scale.

York Harbor is one of the more recently developed of the copper mines of Newfoundland which for so many years have yielded a steady supply of this valuable ore.

SEAM OF COAL BURNS FOR YEARS

(Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alb.—It is probably not generally known that a seam of coal near Meeting creek, on the road to Calgary, has been burning since before the memory of the oldest inhabitant, that millions of tons of coal have been consumed, and that this prodigious waste continues year after year. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is believed to have been in progress for 50 years or more.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONSERVATION COMMISSION

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian government has appointed a commission to deal with the question of the conservation of the natural resources of the Dominion, and the names of those chosen are now published. They seem to be men who are as thoroughly representative of the whole country and as particularly suited for the work which will devolve upon them as could be wished or hoped for.

The entire commission is composed of 32 members, whose work and knowledge of the Dominion specially fit them for inaugurating this systematic effort for thorough conservation of the country's forests, water powers, mineral wealth and agricultural lands.

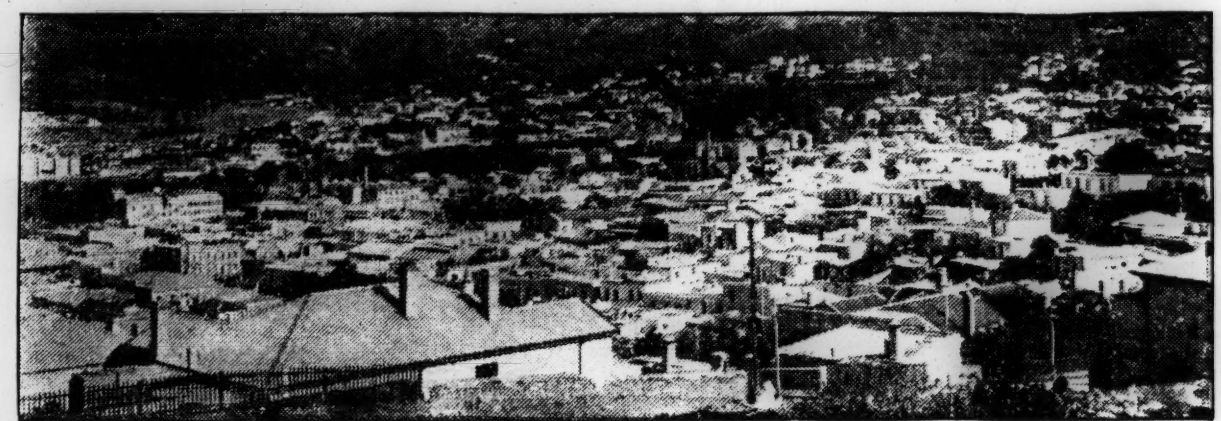
Of these 32, 12 are appointed as ex-officio members, three of whom are federal cabinet ministers, two are provincial premiers (one from the extreme east, Prince Edward Island, the other from the west, Alberta), five others are members of the provincial legislatures, whose position in the administration of affairs is directly connected with the resources of the various provinces. The eastern provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are represented by the surveyor-general and attorney general respectively.

Thus every province has representation in this ex-officio group, and in the group chosen by the governor-in-council the same care is shown in gathering together those already interested in the subject. The list includes six professors from universities in as many different provinces, three members of provincial legislatures, and one ex-member; two leading lumber men; the principal of Canada's leading agricultural college; one newspaper man; one private individual, and two senators of the Dominion, who are men of wide business experience.

The chairman of the commission is the Hon. Clifford Sifton, one of the Canadian representatives at the international conservation conference at Washington, called by ex-President Roosevelt. The commissioners will serve without salary, but will be allowed traveling expenses and expenses incident to the work of investigating the conditions of Canada's resources or the methods of conservation in other countries.

The commission is empowered to appoint assistants for this work of research and investigation and to aid in the general campaign of education, which will be part of the commission's

Congressional Capital of South African Union Where Federal Parliament Will Hold Sessions



CAPE TOWN, AFRICA.
Partial view of city. Residences shown in background are located on the lower part of the famous Table mountain.

(Special to The Monitor.)
By MONTAGU WHITE.

LONDON—The advantages of federation or union were so apparent to the public mind of South Africa after the recent war, that the representatives of the individual colonies were prepared to, and in fact did, make large concessions and sacrifices to achieve the higher ideal of a united South Africa.

Political difficulties and differences of wide divergence were solved at the preliminary conferences in a spirit of harmony with surprising ease and it was only when the relatively minor question of the federal capital, involving material and immediate interests, came up for decision, that the possibility of friction became apparent.

The real struggle lay between Cape Town and Pretoria, while the advocates of Bloemfontein hoped that a compromise in favor of the Orange Free State capital might be arrived at, in case the claims of the former cities could not be adjusted.

After some delay an arrangement which is likely to prove unwieldy and costly was reached as follows: Pretoria is to be the seat of the federal administration and Bloemfontein that of the supreme judiciary and federal court of appeal, while Cape Town will be the congressional capital, where the sittings of the federal Parliament will be held. Under this arrangement Pretoria will undoubtedly enjoy the salient privilege of having the governor-general, the federal ministers and the officials on the fixed establishment in permanent residence during the greater part of the year but the non-political heads of the departments will presumably have to attend at Cape Town during the parliamentary session for the purpose of giving information as to details which may

Pretoria will be the seat of the federal administration. Supreme judiciary and federal court of appeal will reside at Bloemfontein. Cape Town will be congressional, where sittings of federal Parliament will be held.

be required, and it is this aspect of the settlement which gives rise to uneasiness as to its ultimate practicability.

In view, however, of the strong feelings which prevailed it is evident that this solution was the only possible one, for any alternative would have wrecked the Union at the moment when public sentiment was most favorable to its consummation. The claims of Pretoria as the present capital of the wealthiest and most influential colony are undeniable, and with the eventual admission of Rhodesia into the Union its central position will strengthen its title to be the metropolis of South Africa.

To many the chief drawback of Pretoria is the heat of the long summer of five months, lasting from November until March. The climate of Cape Town, especially during the hot months, is far pleasanter, and its historical associations, the superiority and beauty of its surroundings as a place of residence, constitute advantages which are only eclipsed by its less satisfactory position from a central point of view.

It was urged as an additional proof of the superior claims of Cape Town that its distance from the golden city of Johannesburg, viz: 1000 miles as against 35 between the latter and Pretoria, would make it less amenable to the considerations which are sometimes hastily urged on behalf of the immediate and transient requirements of finance or rather of the stock exchange, and that the legislators would be better able, in the calmer at-

mosphere of Cape Town, to deal with the permanent welfare of the community.

The university is already established at Cape Town and will probably remain there whatever other changes may be effected. The city boasts of some fine and imposing buildings, but its quaintness and picturesqueness have largely suffered by the demolition of most of the beautiful old Cape houses which were replaced during the recent building boom by pretentious constructions far in advance of present needs.

Adler street, terminating in the beautiful Gardens avenue, is a very animated and gorgeous thoroughfare, especially during a Mohammedan festival; the brilliant and varied dresses of the Malay women in gala costume are only surpassed by the beautiful and rich tints of the wild flowers which are exposed for sale along the pavement from the railway station to the Standard bank. Here, according to the season, nerinas, proteas, ixias, arums, crassulads, agapanthus and the many varieties for which the cape peninsula is noted, are to be seen in masses, especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

But the suburbs of Cape Town are perhaps unrivaled in the world. The leafy gardens overlooking the city and the beautiful deep blue bay attract many of the business men of Cape Town as a residence, but the majority prefer the garden cities of Rondebosch, Kennilworth and Wynberg on the southeastern slopes of Table mountain. Kalk bay, Muizenberg and Simons Town on the shores of False bay are largely patronized by up-country visitors during the summer months, while Green Point and Sea Point on the Atlantic ocean have a large and permanent population.

The popularity of the latter suburbs is justified by their sunny warmth and comparative dryness during the rainy months of the winter.

Foreign Briefs

MEXICO CITY.—The town of Tula, state of Tamaulipas, has been visited by another flood. The towns of Aldama, Da Cos and Aramberri are reported destroyed.

WORLD'S OCEAN TONNAGE.
(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—According to Lloyd's Register for 1909-10, the ocean tonnage of the world amounts to 41,449,767 tons, as compared with 40,922,842 tons a year ago. Of these totals 36,473,102 tons and 35,723,095 tons represent gross tonnage steam vessels for 1909 and 1908 respectively.

Fly Greek Flags--LONDON LETTER--Railway Opened

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—M. Malinoff, the Bulgarian prime minister, has opened the newly built state railway from Levsky to Sistov, on the Danube, for passenger and goods traffic. The ceremony was performed by the prime minister in the presence of the ministers and high officials, in the name of King Ferdinand. The length of this new line is about 32½ miles. By agreement of the two states the Bulgarian and Roumanian railways may at any time be connected by constructing a bridge over the Danube. The date of the opening of the line coincided with the birthday of Queen Eleonora, who is most popular in Bulgaria. Although the royal family are away at the moment the celebrations in Sofia were none the less cordial.

PRIMITIVE MILLS OF EGYPT
ARE SLOWLY DISAPPEARING

Reference is made to new methods of agriculture in the consular report for the year 1908 on the trade and commerce of Alexandria.

The primitive mills worked by hand are apparently slowly disappearing and are being replaced by mills driven by steam, oil, or gas engines. Lack of initiative seems to be the chief weakness of the Oriental, and if he would endeavor to cultivate a variety of crops instead of relying entirely on the result of a single product, he would enjoy much greater prosperity. Since, however, agricultural development and industrial education are so closely allied, the foundation of the many schools bears witness to the growing interest taken by the inhabitants in education and this must

ultimately be manifested in an improved agricultural outlook.

MAURETANIA COMPARED
WITH PACKET BOAT RECORD

Another record has been broken by the Mauretania, but this has now become a feat of such frequent occurrence that but little surprise is expressed by "the man in the street." In this connection it is interesting to compare the time now taken by the modern ocean greyhound with the time taken by the earliest English mail ship to cross the Atlantic in 1711. The following is an extract from a London daily newspaper of the time:

"Bristol, Jan. 6 (1711). This day arrived here the Royal Anne Packet Boat, Captain Shorter from New York, with a Mail of Letters from Her Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of America, which made her passage from Bristol to New York in 50 days and her Passage home in 28 days. This is the first Mail in return from the Continent since the erecting the correspondence to and from this Kingdom and the said Continent."

MANY GREEK FLAGS
ARE FLYING IN CRETE

The excitement, it appears, is everywhere dying down in Turkey, and great satisfaction is expressed in the press with the reply of the Greek government, owing to the nature of which it is considered that all possibility of a conflict has been avoided. The prompt action of the powers with regard to the flag incident in Crete has met with much approval in official circles. From Cana in Crete comes the report

LONDON GOVERNMENT OFFICES HAVE PRICELESS TREASURES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Of the many thousands of people who daily pass by Whitehall there are doubtless few who know of the priceless treasures that are concealed behind the massive walls of the great government offices. Rare collections of prints, autographs of great men, together with books constituting wonderful libraries upon which no value can be put, have accumulated here.

The India office contains copies of all the printed works on India and Great

Britain's eastern possessions; in the east of trade lies a wonderful collection of books showing the history of the rise and development of commerce, whereas, hidden away on the top floor of the foreign office is what may perhaps be considered the most wonderful library in the world, containing some 50,000 volumes.

Two thirds of these books date from the days when the art of printing was still in its infancy, and many of them may be said to be unique; indeed, there is one old tome of which but three copies are known to exist, and of others there are less than a score.

The records of many of the British embassies dating from 1600 are stored here, and they give an inside view of England's foreign history from that period. The gradual development of parliaments is recorded in the various historical documents, and books beginning with "Des Etats Generaux et Autres Assemblies Nationales," from 1222 to 1615. Among other books of equal value and interest is the "Historical Account of the Ancient Parliaments," from 631 to 1470, and Bontarie's edition of the "Actes du Parlement de Paris, 1254-1328," through which the progress of the early Gallic law can be traced. A full record of the inquisition in Spain and Italy is also of great interest, for although printed in heavy black-lettered Latin 250 years ago, it has retained its depth of color well.

Check by jowl with old treaties are unpublished letters of various great men, written in their own handwriting which adds considerably to their interest, also books of travel, some of them containing maps and illustrations of the vaguest and wildest description, among them "Reysen naar India" by Nicholas Venetius, giving an account of his travels in India in 1400 and in which he speaks of many things which the modern traveler will seek in vain.

In this respect, perhaps, the "Revelations de Divers Voyages" by M. M.-chisdeck Thevenot is the most amazing, especially when he expounds the history, illustrated by weird plates, of the evolution of Mexico.

Of the many German works in the library, the earliest recorded history of the German people is much valued. Another volume of much interest is "Wittchindi Annalen" by Meilomius written in 954 and published in 1621.

NEW COD FISHING BANK.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The admiralty survey steamer Ellinor reports that she has discovered a new fishing bank in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the west coast of Newfoundland, 25 miles northwest of Point Riche. As American and Canadian fishermen frequent the vicinity the discovery will probably have important results for the fishing industry.

GERMANY TO HAVE NAVAL MANEUVERS ON COAST OF BALTIC

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—Stress is laid in the German press on the fact that the naval maneuvers, the particulars of which have only just become known, will be carried out in the Baltic. The stations at which the mails for the fleet are to be directed have been notified. These stations will lie in the Baltic, and it has been decided that the coast defense division is to be put out of commission Sept. 5 at Danzig.

From Sept. 12 to 15 the fleet will be sailing from Kiel to Danzig. The landing operations of the fleet are to take place on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Kiel canal is eliminated from the program, as no postal stations thereon are mentioned. The Tagelblatt says, in connection with this, that the innovation will receive the attention it deserves in England, as the maneuvers of the fleet during the last year in the North sea were the subject of lively discussion there. Further, that the conclusions which were thought could be drawn from the garrisoning of the coast forts in the North sea 1st year, as well as at the mouths of the German rivers, cannot now be entertained.

WANT WIRELESS ON AFRICAN COAST

(Special to The Monitor.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal—Steps are being taken with a view to the establishment of wireless telegraphic stations along the South African coast.

In the case of Natal Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor, and Mr. Moor, the prime minister, are negotiating with the imperial government on the subject, it being regarded as very desirable that a station should be established on the Bluff at Durban. The necessary information as to cost, etc., is being obtained, and it is practically certain that on the return of the premier the Natal government will take definite steps in the matter.

The scheme in view is the establishment of a line of wireless stations between Delagoa bay and Cape Colony, and the importance is also being urged of a similar system on the west coast.

POPULATION INCREASES.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, Victoria—The population of New South Wales at the end of June is estimated at 1,826,590, an increase for the quarter of 12,038. This is the highest figure reached for many years.

SPAIN ORDERS MORE TROOPS TO MELILLA AGAINST THE MOORS

MADRID—A fresh division of troops, under the command of Gen. Fernando Alvarez de Sotomayor, military governor of the province of Alava, has been ordered to Melilla at once.

According to the Imparcial, which published the first news, it will consist of 11,000 men. These are well trained soldiers, equipped with all modern armament. The two brigades of infantry forming the division are commanded by General Ayala Brindley.

The campaign continues to go on successfully, according to official statements and nothing abnormal has happened to require these reinforcements, which are only taken as a measure of precaution. As Senor Maura, the premier, said recently, the campaign is going on "steadily and systematically."

The capture of new positions by General Aguilera and Colonel Larrea in the vicinity of La Restinga and Cabo de Agua made it imperative that the division under General Orozco should be sent from Melilla. The plan to embark troops on the Marchica side leads to more troops being withdrawn from Melilla. This is given as the reason why reinforcements are necessary.

There is considerable political activity in view of the opening of the Cortes early in October. The government is evidently anxious to explain the situation to the country and to answer the charges of the opposition.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In a recent statement on the subject of naval defense, Mr. Deakin, the federal prime minister, said that the Australian squadron would consist of about six cruisers, nine destroyers and a small flotilla of submarines. Mr. Deakin added that he thought it unlikely that a battleship would be constructed for use in Australian waters.

BRITISH CONSUL PROTESTS.

(Special to The Monitor.)

TANGIER, Morocco—The British consul at Fez has protested against the atrocities committed at the order of the Sultan Mulai Hafid on the pretender's followers who were captured and taken at Fez. It is stated that no other foreign representative has moved in the matter.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

PHILADELPHIA AND DETROIT WIN BOTH GAMES FROM RIVALS

Boston Divides With New York, While the Cleveland Team Wins and Loses From Chicago.

BIG CROWDS ATTEND

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Detroit	82	45	.646
Philadelphia	78	48	.619
Boston	74	54	.578
Cleveland	67	63	.513
Chicago	64	63	.504
New York	57	68	.460
St. Louis	52	73	.416
Washington	53	73	.422

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Philadelphia and Detroit won both of their Monday games, while Boston and Cleveland each won and lost. Philadelphia had an easy time winning in the morning game from Washington by a score of 8 to 2, but required 10 innings to win the second by a score of 6 to 5. Detroit won its first game from St. Louis by a score of 9 to 8 and the second 7 to 1. Boston defeated New York in the morning game in a hard-fought struggle by a score of 10 to 9, requiring 10 innings to win, and then lost the afternoon contest by a score of 9 to 6. Cleveland and Chicago played two close games, the former winning the morning game 5 to 2 and Chicago the afternoon contest 5 to 3. Over 100,000 witnessed the games in this league.

TWO GAMES FOR PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia won Monday morning's game from Washington, 8 to 2. There was light hitting by both teams, but Washington's pitchers lacked control and the safe drives of the home players proved timely. The afternoon game was won by Philadelphia from Washington by 6 to 5 in 10 innings. Washington had the lead by 5 to 2 when Philadelphia went to bat in the ninth inning and scored three runs on bases on balls to Heimuller and Collins. Baker's double and Davis' single. In the tenth Livingston singled, Ganley, who batted for Dygert, sacrificed and Heimuller hit the ball into the crowd, scoring Livingston. The first score.

Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 1 1 1 3 5 7 3
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2
Batteries: Egan and Thomas; Smith, Miller, Oberlin and Street.

The second score:
Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 11
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2
Batteries: Egan and Thomas; Smith, Miller, Oberlin and Street. Umpires: Egan and Sheridan.

DETROIT TAKES BOTH GAMES.

DETROIT—Detroit beat St. Louis in an old-fashioned slugfest Monday morning, after seemingly being beaten. Mullin passed two men in the first inning of the afternoon game and Griggs followed with a double into the crowd that scored Stone. Three scattered hits, two of them scratches, were all St. Louis got after that. Detroit hit Graham hard. The first score:

Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....2 0 1 0 1 5 0 0 9 13 3
St. Louis.....0 0 7 0 1 0 0 0 0 8 13 2
Batteries: Sumner, Killian and Schmidt; Stange, Kelly, Butler and Stephens.

The second score:
Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 7 12 2
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3
Batteries: Mullin and Stange; Graham and Cright. Umpires: Perrine and Evans.

BOSTON SHARES WITH NEW YORK.

Boston and New York divided the honors Monday, the home team taking the first game 10 to 9 and the visitors winning the second 9 to 6. The morning game went 10 innings, and was largely a gift to the home team, although hits were plentiful. Manning pitched the whole game in spite of the fact that he showed poor control. In the second contest, with the score 6 to 4 at the first of the ninth, Wood lost his control and the visitors scored five runs. The first score:

Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 5 0 2 2 1 10 11 8
New York.....0 1 1 2 0 3 0 1 0 9 9 3
Batteries: Gleason and Stange; Wood and Carrigan; Donohue; Manning and Kiehn; Sweeney.

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND DIVIDE.

CLEVELAND—Chicago won Monday afternoon's game by bunting hits off Berger. Dougherty's three-base hit in the fourth inning was made with three men on bases. Cleveland bunched three doubles in the fifth but that was the only inning in which Olmstead was hit hard. The morning game went to Chicago. The morning game went to Cleveland. The first score:

Innings......1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 9 11 3
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 6 2
Batteries: Upp and Easterly; Scott and Payne.

VERMONT TARGET RANGE NOW LEADS.

The target range at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., is to become the national cavalry target range of the United States army, according to information received by a number of army officers on duty in Boston. Lately many changes have been made on this range, until it is said today to be the finest in the army garrisons of this country. The range has numerous targets of various kinds and is available for shooting up to 1800 yards.

LUNGH BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD.

CELTIC PARK, L. I.—The world's record for the 700-yard run was broken by Emilio Lunghi, the Italian champion at many distances, at Celtic park Monday. Lunghi's time was 1m. 27.25s. The best previous time recorded was that made by Lon Myers of New York on the old eight-lap track in Williamsburg in 1882. Platt Adams of the N. Y. A. C. made a new world's record in the standing hop, step and jump, covering 32 ft. 33in., beating Malcolm Ford's record of 31ft. 10in., which stood since 1884.

EVANS LEADS OTHER GOLFERS

Western Amateur Champion Turns in Best Card in the National Championship Tournament at Wheaton.

WHEATON, Ill.—Playing in brilliant form, Charles Evans, Jr., western amateur golf champion and western inter-scholastic champion, won the honor of leading the big field which started Monday in the qualifying round of the United States Golf Association annual tournament of 1909. Evans turned in a card of 74, which was a very good performance, being six strokes better than W. J. Travis and three better than that of H. Chandler Egan, a former champion. T. M. Sherman of Utica had the honor of turning in second best card, one of 75. He is the son of Vice-President Sherman.

Chicago and the middle west placed 39 in the qualifying round of the first 64; New York placed 12; Philadelphia 2; Boston 6; Connecticut 1; Pittsburg 3 and the south 1.

It is expected by the leading golfers here that 166 will be the lowest to get into the match play today. Last year at Garden City, 177 was the score at which several players were tied and had to play off. The weather here and the superb condition of the fair green has made the lower scoring possible, and the course is about 300 yards shorter than the Long Island links.

C. Evans, Jr., Edgewater..... 74
T. M. Sherman, Jr., Utica..... 75
H. C. Egan, Exeter..... 76
R. Gardner, Hinsdale..... 77
R. Hunter, Middletown..... 77
H. Herreshoff, Exeter..... 78
W. P. Schwitz, Wheaton..... 78
W. C. Fowles, Jr., Oakmont..... 78
H. W. Johnston, Myopia..... 79
J. A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia..... 79
J. F. Shanley, Jr., Deal..... 79
W. J. Travis, Garden City..... 80
N. P. Reid, Milwaukee..... 80
Charles McArthur, Homewood..... 80
R. G. Almslie, Weymouth..... 81
J. G. Anderson, Woodlawn..... 81
W. K. Wood, Westward Ho..... 81
R. C. Langford, Westward Ho..... 81
Harold Weber, Toledo..... 81
R. C. Watson, Westchester..... 82
W. G. P. H. Hunt, Garden City..... 82
L. E. Bunnick, Belmont..... 82
D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton..... 82
Paul Hunter, Middletown..... 82
Ralph Hoagland, Riverside..... 82
C. G. Lockwood, Alhambra..... 82
T. M. Griffin, Wollaston..... 82
Mason Phelps, Middletown..... 82
W. J. Howland, Glenview..... 83
J. D. Cady, Rock Island..... 83
J. Devoe, Riverside..... 83
Albert Seckel, Riverside..... 83
H. R. Schullenger, Beverly..... 84
H. C. Nyman, Westward Ho..... 84
Kenneth Edwards, Middletown..... 84
L. H. Reinhold, Wheaton..... 84
Gilman P. Tiffany, Powellton..... 85
J. M. Sellers, Chicago..... 85
W. J. MacDonald, Middletown..... 85
F. E. Munroe, Exeter..... 86
B. R. Merriman, Watertown..... 86
R. P. Kavanagh, Kenosha..... 86
Frederick Stange, Chicago..... 86
C. C. Waldo, Jr., Brooklawn..... 86
A. G. White, Brooklawn..... 86
W. F. Wilson, Glenview..... 87
H. L. Lockett, Montclair..... 87
K. L. Ames, Chicago..... 87
J. E. Leonard, Jr., Troy..... 87
G. H. Rider, Toledo..... 87
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrews..... 87
C. C. Allen, Kenosha..... 88
C. B. Cory, Calumet..... 88
J. E. Standish, Jr., Detroit..... 88
J. W. Kay, Pittsburg..... 89
A. Stilwell, Middletown..... 89
E. Leach, Chicago..... 89
Jarvis Hunt, Chicago..... 89
H. S. McAuley, Chicago..... 90

JOYETTE WINS TAFT TROPHY

(Continued from Page One.)

With all the German boats eliminated, the sixth of the series of international sonder boat races was sailed today between the Ellen and Joyette, both of which have two races to their credit. These were the two boats which proved the fleetest in all kinds of weather and were all that were left from the fleet of six little yachts that started in the international races 10 days ago.

Today's race was one of the most decisive ever held off this place, as on its result rests the disposition of the President Taft and Governor Draper cups. Both boats in today's race were tied for both cups, and as the rules prohibit two cups going to the same boat, the loser of this race is the winner of the Governor Draper cup, while the other carries off the grand prize known as the Taft cup.

President Taft will present the Taft cup to the winner on board of the Mayflower Thursday. All of the competing German and American yachtsmen will be present besides many members of the Eastern Yacht Club.

There was the keenest kind of interest in today's race because it established the American supremacy in this popular little class of yachts and also because Boston and New York were represented by the contesting boats.

The Ellen which badly defeated the Joyette and Hevelia on Monday, thus eliminating the only German boat which had a show for the cups, is owned by C. P. Curtis of Boston and has for a crew C. P. Curtis, Jr., C. P. Curtis and R. W. Emmons, 2d. She was built back in 1906 by David Fenton Company and was designed by E. A. Boardman.

The Joyette is owned by Commodore W. H. Childs of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and carries as a crew W. H. Swan, widely known in yachting circles as "Young Billy Swan"; Butler Whiting and C. D. Mower. She is a new boat built this year by C. D. Smith and designed by C. D. Mower, one of her crew.

The fast little German boat Hevelia, which was the only German sonder to make a showing, today passes into the possession of Charles W. H. Foster, the well-known yachtsman, who completed a deal for her purchase Monday from Vereen Seglerhaus and Wamsee, her owners. It is understood \$1800 was the price paid.

PILGRIM SCIENS HOLD CONGRESS

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—One hundred delegates assembled in the First Church here on Monday for the fifth triennial congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

During the business session a resolution authorizing the adoption by the society of the British admiralty flag as the insignia of the society was tabled. A resolution of greeting was forwarded to President Taft. At 7 o'clock in the evening at the Hotel Pilgrim a reception was tendered to the members of the society by the officers. This was followed by a banquet.

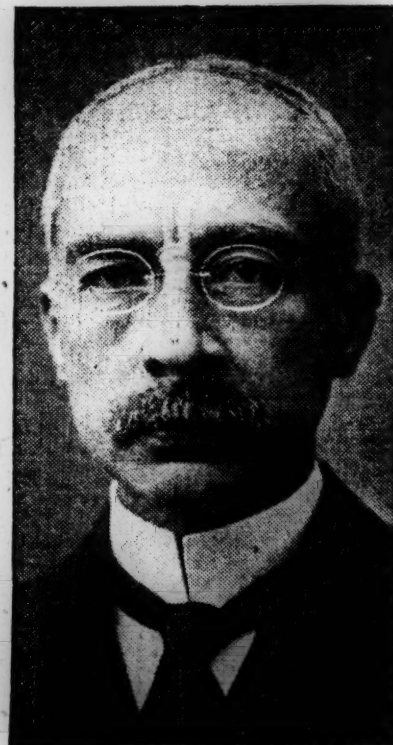
CHARLTON HOLDS ANNUAL REUNION

CHARLTON, Mass.—Old residents of this town, with their families and friends, journeyed to Charlton on Monday for their thirteenth annual reunion. Between 700 and 800 people were gathered on the hill and common of the town. The town hall was turned into a big kitchen and dining room, and more than 700 dinners were served by the committee in charge.

BARNACLE WINS AT BUZZARDS BAY

BUZZARDS BAY—The open sweepstakes race of the Beverly Yacht Club Monday afternoon was sailed in the bay, off Wing's Neck, in a heavy southwest breeze. The heavy weather boats won in each class. The Barnacle won the 21-foot class by over six minutes, while the Rebekah and Jill, in the 15-foot one-design class, put up the best race of the day, the former winning by 20 seconds.

RACES TODAY FOR TAFT CUP.



(Photo by Elmer Chickering.)
CHARLES P. CURTIS.
Owner sonder yacht Ellen.

JOYETTE WINS TAFT TROPHY

(Continued from Page One.)

With all the German boats eliminated, the sixth of the series of international sonder boat races was sailed today between the Ellen and Joyette, both of which have two races to their credit. These were the two boats which proved the fleetest in all kinds of weather and were all that were left from the fleet of six little yachts that started in the international races 10 days ago.

Today's race was one of the most decisive ever held off this place, as on its result rests the disposition of the President Taft and Governor Draper cups. Both boats in today's race were tied for both cups, and as the rules prohibit two cups going to the same boat, the loser of this race is the winner of the Governor Draper cup, while the other carries off the grand prize known as the Taft cup.

President Taft will present the Taft cup to the winner on board of the Mayflower Thursday. All of the competing German and American yachtsmen will be present besides many members of the Eastern Yacht Club.

There was the keenest kind of interest in today's race because it established the American supremacy in this popular little class of yachts and also because Boston and New York were represented by the contesting boats.

The Ellen which badly defeated the Joyette and Hevelia on Monday, thus eliminating the only German boat which had a show for the cups, is owned by C. P. Curtis of Boston and has for a crew C. P. Curtis, Jr., C. P. Curtis and R. W. Emmons, 2d. She was built back in 1906 by David Fenton Company and was designed by E. A. Boardman.

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ROWING RACES A GREAT SUCCESS

Carey Faulkner of the Riverside Boat Club Wins the Title of Senior Singles Scull Champion.

This year's regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, which was held on the Charles river Monday, was one of the best ever held, the races being run off promptly according to schedule.

Charles Specht of the Springfield Boat Club won the first event of the day, the junior singles. He got the jump at the start and before the turn was reached led by nearly four lengths. He increased his lead to about eight lengths.

The single scull novice race was won by Frank Hein of the Springfield B. C., who took things easily during the last half mile, allowing George F. Dean of the Kalamet Club to cut his lead down to a little more than two lengths at the finish.

Single scull, junior—Won by Charles Specht, Springfield B. C.; M. F. O'Hara, St. Alphonsus A. C.; second, A. Willis, Farragut B. C.; third, Time, 12:16.

Club four—Won by Sansonet Canoe Club (W. Grady, bow; F. Hannan, 2; J. Chisholm, E. Tyacke, Jr.); Crescent Canoe Club, second; Dedham Canoe Club, disqualified. Time, 4:06.

Single scull, novice—Won by Frank Hein, Springfield B. C.; George E. Dean, Kalamet B. C.; second, J. C. E. Bulger, Union B. C.; third, Time, 11:35.

Single scull, intermediate—Won by Ed. Ward, Riverside B. C.; second, Time, 15:49.

War canoes—Won by Crescent Canoe Club (W. Grady, bow; F. Hannan, 2; J. Chisholm, E. Tyacke, Jr.); Crescent Canoe Club, second; Dedham Canoe Club, disqualified. Time, 11:13.

Double scull, special—Won by Riverside B. C. (F. Davey, John Brass); Springfield B. C., second, Time, 11:13.

Four-oared, junior—Won by St. Joseph's B. C. (G. Noyes, C. White, W. Connette, G. Gulberg, W. Woodward, C. Packard, W. Hanley, E. Kronoff, A. Armistage, cox.); Riverside B. C., second; Columbia Rowing Association, third; Shawmut Rowing Club, fourth. Time, 8:17.

PETERSON WINS THE HALE TROPHY

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Washington shooters took the chief honors Monday in the rifle tournament here. A team of four officers from the ordnance department of the national guard of the District of Columbia won the New York State Rifle Association's company team match.

Firing seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the Washington men scored 382 points to 371 by the team from headquarters seventy-first New York and 369 by the team of company C fourth New Jersey.

New York led in the Swiss trophy contest, while the United States marine corps took both the Hale and the officers and inspectors competitions.

The novelty of the tournament thus far was the "Swiss trophy" match, won by John W. Hession of New York. The first prize is a bronze figure representing William Tell with his boy. The distance was 500 yards. Each competitor fired two sighting shots and continued to shoot so long as he remained in the bull's-eye. The Hale match, 10 shots at 600 yards, for a trophy and cash, was won by Corp. J. E. Peterson, U. S. marine corps, who scored a possible 50.

Captain McDougall, United States marine corps, made a possible at the long range, 1000 yards, and took the Officers and Inspectors' match, 10 shots each at 600 and 1000 yards score, 95. The first prize was a badge and cash.

FOWLE KINDRED HOLD A MEETING

NORTH READING, Mass.—The Fowle Kindred Association met at the home of its president, Timothy Fowle, on Rock street, Monday afternoon. After a basket luncheon the younger members took part in informal sports.

Reports from the secretary and treasurer were read, and President Timothy Fowle and Secretary Mrs. Mabel Eaton were reelected. Prof. Elmore Allen Pierce of Woburn, historian of the association, read a paper on "Deacon John Fowle of Woburn (1775-1834)," whose descendants form the association. Professor Pierce is compiling a complete account of the Fowle family in America.

URGE STRICT LAW ON IMMIGRANTS

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The restriction of undesirable immigration and the passage of more stringent naturalization laws were among the principal subjects for discussion in the thirty-seventh annual session of the New York state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, which continued here today. The council was addressed by James H. Patton of Washington, secretary of the Immigration Restriction League.

He urged the need for the enforcement of existing immigration laws and for further legislation providing for an illiteracy test of aliens who seek admission to the country.

FLEET HAS GOOD TARGET TEST.

NORFOLK, Va.—The Atlantic battleship and cruiser fleet, including the battleship Missouri, has had favorable conditions for rough water battle practice work. One of the target boats which was penetrated by shells from the big guns of the ships became waterlogged and had to be brought in.

CHAMPIONS TAKE BOTH THEIR GAMES FROM PITTSBURG

Cincinnati Wins Two Games From St. Louis, While All Others Divide Their Contests.

NO CHANGE IN RACE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Pittsburg	89	35	.718
Chicago	84	40	.677
New York	73	48	.603
Cincinnati	65	60	.520
Philadelphia	59	67	.468
St. Louis	47	77	.379
Brooklyn	44	79	.359
Boston	34	89	.276

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Chicago and Cincinnati were the only teams in the National league to win both of their games Monday. Chicago had an easy time defeating Pittsburg in the first game 3 to 1 and the second 6 to 3. Cincinnati defeated St. Louis 6 to 1 and 6 to 5. Boston won its first game from New York 2 to 0, but lost the second 5 to 4. Philadelphia won the first one 3 to 1 and lost the second 6 to 2. No change resulted in the league standing.

CHICAGO WINS BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG—Chicago won a tenning contest from Pittsburg Monday morning by a score of 3 to 1. Clarke's misjudging of Chance's fly in the ninth inning allowed the batter a two-base hit, he coming across the plate in a moment with a run, thereby tying the score.

The visitors won in the tenth when Evers doubled, coming home when Schulte singled. In the afternoon game the visitors started with a lead of three runs in the first inning and won the game 6 to 3. Willis

President Taft Guest in Brookline Today



COUNTRY CLUB OF BROOKLINE.

The large building stands in its own spacious grounds and the organization is one of the most popular of its kind in this vicinity. Its appointments as a country club are excellent and today furnished the alumni of Yale every facility for a first class outing.

(Continued from Page One.)

The drives were good, President Taft getting as much distance as the others. By request of the committee the gallery did not follow the players.

The game took about two hours and a half.

The President on his return from golf set out for the home of Sherman L. Whipple, a short distance from the clubhouse, where luncheon was served in a tent on the beautiful green lawn in front of Mr. Whipple's residence.

Around the center pole of the tent, arranged in a most tasteful manner, was an exquisite production of palms, ferns, gum trees and firs, reaching in pyramidal shape almost to the roof of the tent.



SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE.
Senior member of his legal firm is today the host of President Taft and the Yale Club of Boston.

One thing is certain, there will be no speechmaking, and both politics and diplomacy will be barred for the day. The sons of Eli will probably sing a few of the songs which have helped make Yale famous.

The Rev. S. C. Bushnell, pastor of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church of Arlington, is chairman of the committee, and his first assistant is Allen Hubbard of Brookline. The other members are Willard Luther, A. C. Thompson and Sherman L. Whipple. The committee has for advisers two classmates of President Taft, Alfred L. Ripley, president of the State National Bank, and the Rev. Charles E. Carter of Lexington. In addition they have the benefit of the advice of the president of the Yale Club, Alfred Hemenway.

RIVER COTTAGERS FORM A SOCIETY

The Aim of the New Contoocook River Improvement Society is to Foster Social Life on the Stream.

CONCORD, N. H.—The Contoocook River Improvement Society was organized at a meeting held in the cottage of Charles T. Page. The society, composed of people interested in the river, aims to preserve and enhance the natural beauties of the stream, to foster social life on the river, to seek improvement of transportation facilities, to make the water carnival an annual affair and to make conditions for recreation and summer residence on the river more attractive than ever.

The society was incorporated by articles of association filed with the secretary of state. The incorporators were: H. Barrett, James M. Galvin, Charles T. Page, R. F. Robinson and C. E. Standen. Bylaws were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Charles T. Page; vice-president, Charles E. Standen; treasurer, Miss E. Gertrude Dickerman; clerk, Miss Mary C. Eastman; auditor, Joseph Foley; directors, Justin E. Robinson, Ernest P. Roberts, H. C. Bailey, Henry A. Brown and George Jacobs.

TRAIN DITCHED IN MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Burlington passenger No. 22, bound from Kansas City, was derailed in a washout at five o'clock today at Hall's station, 11 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. It was at first reported that a number of people had been killed but later despatches say no one was killed and none injured.

ROBERT BURMAN WINS CHIEF RACE

(Continued from Page One.)

persons were present at Monday's events. Three trophies were contested for by 23 cars. The races were all run as one event with the cars being divided into three classes according to their piston displacement. Class 2, which was made up of cars with a displacement of 450 cubic inches, raced for the Vesper Club trophy. Class 3, cars with a displacement of 300 cubic inches raced for the Yorick trophy, and class 4 was made up of cars with a displacement of 250 cubic inches.

Robert Burman in a Buick, William Knipper in a Chalmers-Detroit and Louis Chevrolet in a Buick won the three trophies.

The running of the three races as one gave additional excitement to the contest. Burman carried away the chief honors by winning the 212-mile race for the Vesper trophy in the remarkably fast time of 229m. 8s. His fastest lap was made in 10m. 12s., an average of better than a mile a minute. The race was 20 times around the Merrimack valley course. Ernest Stoeker, driving a German Benz, was Burman's nearest competitor, his time being 4h. 2m. 55s. Dingley in a Chalmers-Detroit, finished third in 4h. 4m. 19s.

In the 159-mile race for the Yorick Club trophy, Louis Chevrolet drove a Buick car to victory in 2h. 56m. 17s. He finished two laps in front of Harroun, who also drove a Buick.

William Knipper finished first in Class 4, which was over a distance of 127.2 miles for the Merrimack Valley trophy. He was protested on the ground that he carried an open hood on his car, but the protest was decided in Knipper's favor. Knipper's time was 2h. 28m. 43s. Arthur See in a Maxwell finished second in 2h. 40m. 11s., and Joe Matson, in a Chalmers-Detroit, finished third in 2h. 52m. 16s.

The most spectacular work of the day was shown in the Vesper trophy race by Lee B. Lorimer, driving a Chalmers-Detroit Bluebird. For laps he circled the course at the rate of 80 miles an hour, and he was more than a lap ahead of Burman, the eventual winner, when he lost control of his car at the end of one of the stretches. His car skidded across a lawn and struck a piazza, putting it out of the race.

Of the eight starters in this event only five finished. A Knox, driven by Fred Belcher, was running third and strong three laps behind third position when the race was declared ended by the referee. Another Knox, which started well, dropped out in the third lap, and Lorimer, in his Chalmers-Detroit went out on the seventeenth round. The summary:

CLASS 2—212 MILES.			
Fin.	Driver and car.	H.P.	Time.
1	Robert Burman, Buick.....	30	2:29.08
2	Ernest Stoeker, Benz.....	28	3:22.35
3	B. Dingley, Chalmers-Detroit.....	30	3:24.19
4	Lewis P. Strong, Buick.....	30	3:28.34
5	F. H. Sharp, Sharp-Arrow.....	35	3:29.30
CLASS 3—159 MILES.			
1	Louis Chevrolet, Buick.....	18	2:56.17
2	Ray Harroun, Buick.....	18	3:15.51
CLASS 4—127.2 MILES.			
1	W. Knipper, Chalmers-Det.....	30	2:28.43
2	Arthur See, Maxwell.....	22	2:40.11
3	L. Costello, Maxwell.....	22	2:44.01
4	J. M. Matson, Chalmers-Det.....	30	2:52.16
5	L. A. Desbrow, Buick.....	18	2:53.37
6	W. Sickinger, Maxwell.....	22	2:58.31
7	Frank Gehlaw, Chalmers-Det.....	30	3:11.17

TRAINMEN'S CHIEF IS FOR OPEN SHOP

National President W. G. Lee at Indianapolis Says It Is Right for Both Sides to Secure Legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. G. Lee, national president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spoke here in favor of the open shop as applied to labor and explained that there was no closed shop arrangement in existence in the organization of railroad men. The organization, he continued, had never asked for it and he expressed the belief that it was the better part of wisdom that they had never done so.

He said he did not believe there was an event or circumstance in the life of the organization demanding such an arrangement, although it might be necessary in other trades or organizations, and there might come a time when it would be necessary in the brotherhood. He said he was liberal enough to believe that if the trade organizations could obtain legislation for themselves the other fellows should be allowed to do the same. He pointed out the good that the brotherhood had accomplished along various lines and the value of the auxiliaries.

TITLED AMERICAN GOES TO ENGLAND

Sir Francis and Lady Campbell of London, Eng., leave today for their home after spending the summer with relatives at South Acton and with their son, F. F. Campbell of Cambridge. This will be Sir Francis' sixty-fourth ocean trip. He returns to take charge of the Royal Normal College, which he founded in 1872. Although honored with an English title he is by birth an American.

WRIGHTS IN A BIG LAND PURCHASE

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Willbur and Orville Wright have purchased more than 700 acres of farm land west of here, near Tippicanoe City, as a site for a park to be used in experiments with aeroplanes.

It is reported that the Wrights intend to erect an aeroplane factory on the land.

SHOE CONVENTION TO ELECT TODAY

LYNN, Mass.—Officers will be elected today by the new shoeworkers union, the United Shoe Workers of America, which was formed here on Labor day. Fifty-two delegates, representing 15 unions in Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Louis, Chicago and various shoe cities in Massachusetts, embracing all the crafts in the shoe working industry, are included in the convention. It was voted not to affiliate with the United Industrial Workers of America. The organization will not have a president, but instead a governing board of seven.

AVIATION WEEK FOR FRANKFORT

FRANKFORT, Germany—The International Air Navigation Exhibition has decided upon the week beginning Oct. 3 for "Aviation Week." Altogether \$30,000 will be offered in prizes. All the principal aeronauts of the world will be invited to attend.

It is not likely that Orville Wright will take part in the flying contests to be held in Frankfort during "Aviation Week." Previous engagements probably will make his presence impossible.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN TWO HARBORS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Italian training ship Etna, with midshipmen of the Italian navy, is off the naval academy. There was an exchange of formal courtesies and a national salute of 21 guns. Today official calls will be exchanged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Six thousand members of Rhode Island Italian societies, headed by the first light infantry, the exclusive independent military organization of the city, marched through the streets here in honor of the visit of the Italian cruiser Etruria, now at anchor in the harbor.

BETTER WALTHAM FIRE RULES URGED

WALTHAM, Mass.—It is understood here today that the committee on public works will report a resolution at the meeting of the board of aldermen this evening recommending an ordinance for the establishment of fire limits. The main purpose is to secure a better class of buildings on the principal streets and also thereby to protect the improved property now on those streets. Should such an ordinance pass it will cover certain omissions in the building ordinances in regard to the class of buildings erected on the principal thoroughfares.

BREAKING OF DAM WIPES OUT TOWN

MONTROSE, Col.—Trout lake dam is broken and damage along the San Miguel river valley is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$750,000.

Saw Pit, a little mining hamlet, is said to have been washed away by the 18-foot wall of water. No fatalities are reported as, at first signs of the dam weakening, horsemen were sent through the valley to warn the residents. Crops in the lower valley were seriously damaged.

Chalmers-Detroit "30"

\$1500 CAR

Repeats at Lowell Labor Day

Winning the 127 Mile Event in 148 Minutes 43 Seconds

Averaging 51 1-2 Miles Per Hour

Duplicating the Wonderful Crown Point Win of June 18

One Chalmers Forty with a clear lead of 14 minutes in the 212-mile event on the 18th lap met with unavoidable accident on account of crowd and was obliged to withdraw after making 180 miles in 182 minutes (virtually 60 miles an hour).

It may also be noted that Chalmers stock cars won

The Jericho Sweepstakes

The Tribune Trophy ^{At Minneapolis}

The Indiana Trophy

The Brighton Marathon

The Santa Monica Road Race

The Detroit Trophy (Glidden Tour)

AND IN ITS CLASS AT LOWELL

These Are the Automobile Classics of 1909

The winners are all stock cars, such as we are selling so rapidly and delivering to customers. Orders accepted in rotation. Do not delay, but place your order at once.

TE WHITTEN-GILMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 4003

PREPARE TO HOLD FLYING TOURNEY

INDIANAPOLIS—Entry blanks have been sent out by the management of the Indianapolis motor speedway for three days of aviation contests, Oct. 15, 16 and 17. Events for aeroplanes, dirigibles and balloons are scheduled, but conditions are not yet announced. Cash prizes amounting in all to \$10,000 are to be offered.

In a cablegram Glenn H. Curtiss agrees to enter the aeroplane events here with the biplane he used at Rheims. A pupil of Louis Bleriot, with a Bleriot monoplane, will accompany him to the United States and appear in the Indianapolis carnival.

NORTH EASTON, Mass.—The balloon New York, which won the international endurance race some years ago, landed here from North Adams, traveling a little over 141 miles in about five hours. H. M. Arnold of North Adams was the pilot. Clifford B. Harmon, Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, all of New York, were passengers.

COSTA RICA GOES REPUBLICAN.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—Official figures show that Ricardo Jimenez, the Republican candidate was elected President of Costa Rica over Don Rafael Iglesias, the civil candidate. Jimenez had a total of 50,000 votes, while his rival obtained only 16,000.

MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Here is a letter from the Automobile Sales Corporation, Philadelphia, that indicates the kind of service YOU would get from

Morgan & Wright Tires

MORGAN & WRIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen—We are pleased to inform you that the set of tires just taken from the demonstrator which we received last November has run nearly 11,000 miles, and but two of the casings have undergone repairs during this mileage. The repairs were of a sectional nature, caused by stone bruises.

The other Cadillac demonstrator upon which we have just put new tires ran 7852 miles, and would perhaps run over a thousand miles more, but their appearance is no longer good enough for a demonstrator car. This is an average of about 10,000 miles on the two cars.

These tire showings have made it possible for us to get all our customers to specify your tires, which will number over 200 Cadillac cars this season.

Yours very truly,

AUTOMOBILE SALES CORPORATION,
Per *W. Wright*

We have selected this letter from among the many reports of similar service we receive because of this significant fact: A demonstrator car, by reason of the various "stunts" it must perform in exhibiting its selling points, gives its tires much harder usage than they would receive in ordinary service. You, as a motorist, may therefore reasonably accept the average service these eight tires gave on Cadillac demonstrating cars as a fair sample of the service Morgan & Wright Tires would give on your car.

SPECIFY THEM. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, DETROIT

COMMANDER PEARY CABLES TO AMERICA HE HAS NORTH POLE

(Continued from Page One.)

unfurled the Stars and Stripes a year before, consequently become the cardinal dates upon which exploration of the far north will rest hereafter. Though separated by about a year the same feat was accomplished by two Americans, neither of whom was aware of the movements of the other.

"This is perhaps the last time I shall be able to make an attempt to reach the pole. No I am prepared to make a desperate attempt to achieve that honor, for I have given up 23 years of my life in an effort to get there."

It was in July, 1908, that Commander Robert Edwin Peary, on the deck of the steamer Roosevelt, made this statement, as he outlined some of his plans for his last, and successful, search for the pole.

The ship was commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett and his crew numbered 19 men. They included George A. Wardwell of Bucksport, Me., chief engineer; Charles Percy, steward; Matthew Hanson, negro cook; Dr. J. W. Kinsell of New Kensington, Pa., surgeon; Prof. D. B. McMillan of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., first assistant to Peary; George Broun, technical expert; Banks Scott, second engineer, and Dennis Murphy, John Cody, John Burns, John Connors, Matt Ryan, Patrick Joyce and John Wiseman, all seamen.

At Sydney the Roosevelt coaled and in company with the supply ship Erik went toward Etah, Greenland. On July 20 the two ships arrived at Cape Charles, where walrus meat was taken on for the dogs. On July 31 the two ships arrived at Cape York. Here Mr. Peary boarded the Erik and visited the Eskimo settlements to secure Eskimos and dogs, while the Roosevelt proceeded to Etah to prepare to be nipped in the ice for the winter season.

On Aug. 11 Commander Peary and the Erik rejoined the Roosevelt. From this point he reported that he landed supplies for the relief of Dr. Cook, who had then not returned and that he had sent Rudolph Francke, Dr. Cook's companion, home, disabled. Harry Whitney, one of Mr. Peary's companions, remained at Etah all winter to hunt.

On Aug. 11 Commander Peary, on the Roosevelt, parted company from the Erik and proceeded north to Anaktok, where he looked his ship in the ice and prepared for his pole dash.

This was the last authentic news received from Mr. Peary until the news of the discovery of the pole was flashed back.

On Aug. 3, 1908, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, who had brought the Erik back in October of 1906, left St. John's, N. F., on board the auxiliary schooner the Jeanie, sent as a relief ship by the Peary Arctic Club. The vessel was commanded by Captain Bartlett because of his knowledge of polar conditions and because he had been the last white man to see Commander Peary. He expected to reach the Roosevelt, commanded by Capt. Robert Bartlett, at Etah, and furnish the Roosevelt with supplies to last another winter in the event Mr. Peary had not reached the pole and had decided to make another attempt.

A message from Capt. Robert Bartlett to his mother in Maine declares the Jeanie met the Roosevelt in Arctic waters near Greenland. Capt. Samuel Bartlett is an uncle of Capt. Robert Bartlett.

Mrs. Peary Is Very Happy At Her Husband's Victory

EAGLE BAY, Me.—From her husband's brief communication Mrs. Robert E. Peary, who is very happy today, thinks that the Roosevelt is at Indian harbor and that in three days he will be in North Sydney, N. S.

In response to a question, whether or not Commander Peary had come in contact with Dr. Cook, Mrs. Peary said: "If Dr. Cook had left Grant Land Mr. Peary must have crossed his track."

(Signed) "ROBERT E. PEARY."
It was just 14 months to a day between the time of the sailing of the Roosevelt from New York on this successful quest to the time that Mrs. Peary first learned that her husband's life-work had been crowned with success, and the time was just 10 minutes past 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Peary seemed fairly dazed. For 21 years she had waited for just this word.

"Oh, isn't it lovely?" she said over and over again, while Marie, her daughter, standing by her side, helped out with "This is something great."

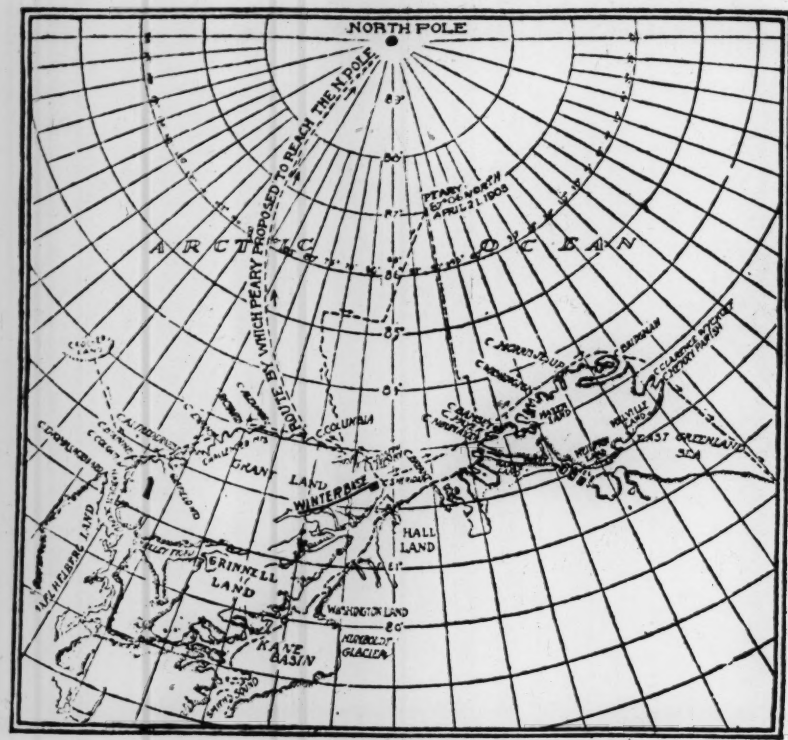
To little Robert E. Peary, Jr., the 6-year-old son of the explorer, the news did not at first seem quite so important as the supplements of some of the Sunday papers which the boat bearing the second correspondent had brought down. One of the correspondents ventured to ask if Mr. Peary would make another polar venture, either to the north for more technical researches or to the south for further glory. Mrs. Peary's answer was charmingly emphatic.

"No, sir! He will not," she said. "For 23 years Mr. Peary has been plugging away at this thing. I thought it was too bad if Dr. Cook had reached it after all of Mr. Peary's work. I was afraid of the effect on him to come home and hear of this other report."

"I want to live now. I have been married 21 years and have not lived a year. I have been waiting for him 21 years, and now I want to wait on him for 21 years."

"I shall be in Sydney in three days myself," she said. "I will throw all my

Peary's Route to North Pole



Interesting Facts of Pole Discoverers

	COMMANDER PEARY	DR. F. A. COOK.
Age	53 years.	44 years.
Nativity	Cresson, Pa.	Calicoon, N. Y.
Residence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ship	"Roosevelt."	"J. R. Bradley."
Sailed	July 1, 1908.	Aug. 1, 1907.
Dogs	300	103
Eskimos	30	12
Last word to civilization	Oct. 8, 1908.	March 18, 1908.
Reached north pole	April 6, 1909.	April 21, 1908.
Made discovery known	Sept. 6, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1909.
First town reached	Chateau Bay.	Upernivik.

things into a trunk and fly to Sydney just as soon as I receive the message to do so."

"No More Dashes to Pole," Says Lieut. Shackleton

LONDON.—In the opinion of Lieut. Ernest Shackleton, the English Antarctic explorer, who came within 111 miles of reaching the south pole, there will be no more "dashes to the pole," such as those just concluded by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary.

In an interview with the United Press today Lieutenant Shackleton said: "I think Commander Peary's success ends the present method of polar exploration. There will be no more dashes to the north pole. Expeditions in the future will be like the expedition planned by Roald Amundsen, on which Amundsen expects to drift with the ice, taking ample time for observations and soundings."

Great Danish University Accepts Dr. Cook's Report

COPENHAGEN.—Dr. Cook's diary was shown to the rector magnificus of Copenhagen University. The calculations having been extracted and examined, the rector announced the verdict that the explorer had actually reached the north pole.

Dr. Cook will be made an honorary professor of the university.

Professor Thorp, rector magnificus of the university, in a statement to newspaper correspondents made Monday said: "Dr. Cook answered all to our full satisfaction. He showed no nervousness or excitement at any time. I dare say, therefore, that there is no justification for anybody to throw the slightest doubt on his claim to have reached the pole and the means by which he did it."

Dr. Cook Says He'll Prove Fact of Pole Discovery

NEW YORK.—The New York Herald has published the following signed statement from Dr. Cook:

"COPENHAGEN.—I have promised to submit my facts, figures and instruments to the rector magnificus and faculty of the University of Denmark (the royal university of Copenhagen), a body of scientists thoroughly familiar with polar exploration. I know I am right and I am confident their verdict will sustain the accuracy of my observations."

"I decline to be held responsible for the varying stories of my interview with the correspondents at Copenhagen, and am sure that if the interview was telegraphed as given it will sustain in every detail my story of the discovery of the north pole as cabled to the New York Herald from Lewisick, Shetland Islands."

"While retaining the highest respect for the courageous explorers who are unconvinced, I decline to engage in a controversy with them, their friends or members of their families."

(Signed) FREDERICK A. COOK.

Arctic Club Secretary Notifies Mr. Roosevelt

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, is today in receipt of a message from Commander Peary as follows:

"Kindly rush following: Wire all the principal home and foreign geographical societies of all nations, including Japan and Brazil, that the north pole was reached April 6th by Peary's Arctic Club expedition, under Commander Peary."

Mr. Bridgman wired the names to the

Nutshell History of Peary's Arctic Voyages During the Past Twenty-three Years

1886, Greenland ice cap, 70 degrees.
1891-92, Greenland expedition, 81 degrees 37 minutes.
1899, Arctic club trip, 84 degrees 17 minutes.

1906, Peary polar search, 87 degrees 6 minutes.
1909, Peary polar search, 90 degrees.

In addition there were polar searches under the Peary Arctic Club in 1893-95, in 1898 and 1902.

secretary of the navy and ex-President Roosevelt at Nairobi, British East Africa.

The message to Mr. Roosevelt was as follows:

"North Pole discovered April 6 by the Peary Arctic Club's expedition in command of Peary."

No reply has been received as yet from the ex-President.

Messages have been sent by Mr. Bridgman already to the Royal Geographical Society of London, Brussels and Rome, the Imperial Geographical Society, located in Berlin and St. Petersburg, and the Paris Geographical Society.

Commander Peary is now at sea. He is expected to reach Sydney on Thursday, when it is generally believed he will hurry on to New York, which he will be able to reach from Sydney in 30 hours.

Dillon Wallace Asserts Belief in Both Explorers

MATTEAWAN, N. Y.—Dillon Wallace, the noted author and Arctic explorer, today made the following statement about the claims of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary:

"Commander Peary's statement is undoubtedly correct. Although second at the goal, he should receive equal honors with Dr. Cook. Past experience, unusually favorable conditions and perseverance brought success to both. The criticisms against Dr. Cook apply equally to Commander Peary. Their records and observations demand the same kind of verification, unless Commander Peary had a competent man with him at the finish."

Plan Memorial Library For Mr. Peary's Sponsor

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Mrs. Joseph, widow of Morris K. Jesup, of New York and Bar Harbor, who financed the latest Peary expedition, has just purchased a lot of land on Mt. Desert street, next east of the Young Women's Christian Association building, and will build thereon a beautiful public library building in memory of her distinguished husband. There will be a meeting of the trustees of the village library on Wednesday of this week, when public announcement will be made of Mrs. Jesup's plans.

BROOKLYN PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the aldermen of the borough of Bronx will probably be held late this afternoon to select a successor to ex-Borough President Louis F. Haffen, who was removed from office by Governor Hughes. It is tacitly understood that Charles F. Murphy, "boss" of Tammany Hall, will have the naming of the new president.

Bibles, Hymnals W.B. Clarke Co. and Church Books. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

DR. COOK EXPRESSES PLEASURE AT STORY OF PEARY SUCCESS

(Continued from Page One.)

different paths," continued the explorer, "should furnish knowledge. Probably other parties will reach it in the next 10 years, since every explorer is helped by the experience of his predecessors, just as Sverdrup's observations and reports were of immeasurable help to me. I can say nothing more without knowing further details than that I am glad of it."

Sverdrup, who came here for the purpose of congratulating Dr. Cook, was most interested in the news that Peary had reached the pole. Sverdrup is a remarkably taciturn and careful man. He said:

"There is nothing I can say about this particularly, except that it is most important and wonderful. It seems to me that America is doing wonderfully if two Americans are the first men to get to the pole after such long struggles by so many men of different nationalities."

After the dinner Monday night Dr. Cook stood about talking with Sverdrup and other guests in a most unconcerned manner. Later, with the roses still decorating his shoulders, he was led through the grounds to an automobile. A crowd of several hundred, half of them women, surrounded and followed him, cheering. If an evidence is needed to establish Denmark's valuation of Dr. Cook, it can be found in the fact that he is to receive the two highest possible official tokens within its gift. The King is to confer on him the gold medal of merit with the crown, which only three other geographers, Nansen, Sven Hedin and Amundsen, are entitled to wear, and the Geographical Society will bestow upon him its gold medal, which has been given to four other travelers only, Nansen, Captain Scott, Hedin and Sverdrup.

The longer Dr. Cook remains in Copenhagen and the more people see of him, the more completely is his standing established.

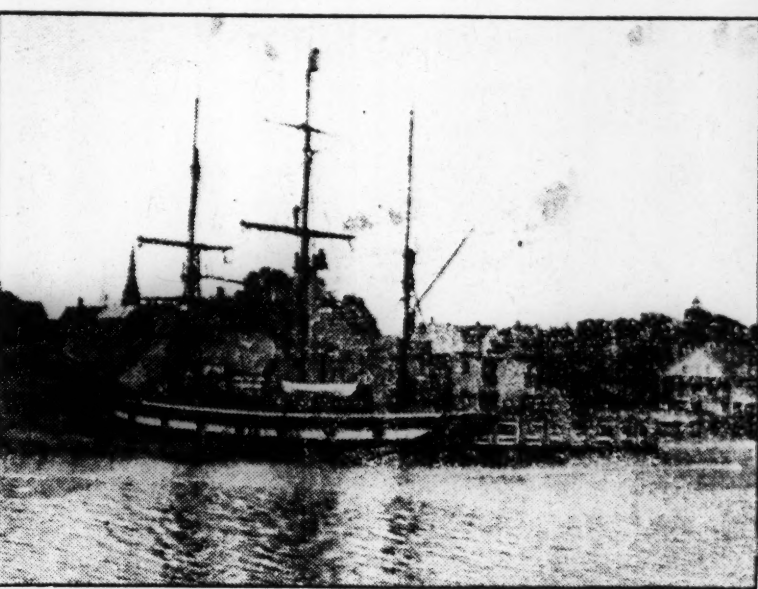
Text of Commander Peary's Cablegram Telling of Big Achievement in the Arctic

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N., has discovered the north pole. Following the report of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he had reached the top of the world April 21, 1908, comes the announcement from Mr. Peary, the hero of eight polar expeditions, covering a period of 23 years, that at last his ambition has been realized, and from all over the world comes full acknowledgment of Peary's feat and congratulations on his success, which was achieved April 6, 1909.

The cablegram, confirming the discovery, follows:

INDIAN HARBOR, Labrador, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6.
The New York Times, New York:
I have the pole, April 6th. Expect arrive Chateau Bay Sept. 7th. Secure control wire for me there and arrange expedite transmission history.
PEARY.

The "Roosevelt" at Cape Breton, N. S.



THE SHIP THAT COMES UNSCATHED FROM VICTORY.
Stanch little vessel named after the former President of the United States, who saw her off to the far north at Oyster Bay. This was taken last summer just before leaving Nova Scotia for Greenland.

Messages That Follow Peary Pole Discovery

Here are the messages that tell of the discovery of the north pole by Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. A., and those that followed by wife, friends and societies and savants:

To United Press:

"Stars and stripes mailed to the pole."

(Signed) "PEARY."

To Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club of Brooklyn:

"Successful. Roosevelt safe."

(Signed) "PEARY."

To Mrs. Robert E. Peary, South Harpswell, Me.:

"Have made good at last. I have the old pole. Am well. Love. Will wire again from Chateau."

(Signed) "BERT."

To George A. Charnack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club:

"Steam yacht Roosevelt, flying club burgee, has enabled me to add north pole to club's other trophies."

(Signed) "PEARY."

To D. W. Abernethy, principal of the Worcester Academy from D. D. McMillan, one of the academy's instructors, who accompanied Peary:

"Top of the earth reached at last. Greetings to faculty and boys."

To Mrs. W. C. Fogg, Freeport, Me., from D. D. McMillan, who is her brother:

"Arrived safe. Pole on board. Best year of my life."

To Ralph Williams, Governor of New Foundland, at St. Johns:

"I have the pole. Captain Bartlett and his men are all returning in good health. I can congratulate you and New Foundland for them."

(Signed) "PEARY."

Replies sent to Mr. Peary:

From his wife:

"All well. Best love. God bless you. Hurry home."

(Signed) "JO."

From Governor Williams:

"On behalf of the government and people of New Foundland, as well as myself personally I congratulate you on the success of your expedition."

(Signed) "WILLIAMS."

Governor of New Foundland.

CHILDREN WINNERS OF PRIZES AT SHOW

(Continued from Page One.)

Waltham; fifth, Albert Ames, Reading.

Special Prizes: Philip Damon, Reading; Edward Quinlan, Reading; Waldo Harvey, Waltham; Paul Gregory, Reading.

Best Collection of Annuals from a Child's Home Garden: First, Roger Newton Perry, Worcester; second, Hammond B. Tracy, Waltham; third, Harvey McArthur, Waltham; fourth, Laura Fisher, Waltham; fifth, Arthur Terrio, Waltham.

Special Prizes: Waldo Harvey and Evelyn Fisher, Waltham; Gertrude Page, Roxbury; Gertrude Wilson and Elmer Becker, Reading.

Best two vases of perennial flowers from school garden or grounds—First, Cobbett School, Lynn; second, Tracy School, Lynn; third, Cobbett School, Lynn; fourth, Episcopal Church School, South Boston; fifth, Tracy School, Lynn.

Best two vases of perennial flowers from a child's home garden: First, Inez Townsend, Lynn; second, Dorothy Emerson, Lynn; third, Roger Newton Perry, Worcester; fourth, Hammond B. Tracy, Waltham; fifth, Roland McArthur, Melrose.

Honorable mention: Martha A. Townsend, Lynn.

Best two vases of dabbies or gladioli from a child's home garden: First, Inez E. Townsend, Lynn; second, Hammond B. Tracy, Waltham; third, Leo Newman, Reading.

Best collection of flowers grown in a window box in Boston: First, Mildred and Freda Hauser, Roxbury; second, Frances Willard Settlement, Boston; third, Esther Nicholl, Roxbury.

To Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club:

"LONDON, Sept. 7, 1909."

"Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Delighted to hear of Peary's safe return; warmest congratulations. Have wired Peary, St. Johns."

(Signed) "ARWIN."

"President Royal Geographical Society."

WESTERN AFFAIRS PUT UP TO MR. TAFT BY MR. BALLINGER

BEVERLY, Mass.—Western forest lands, irrigation projects and the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy are going to be very much in evidence at the summer White House for the next few days. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger will have a second conference with President Taft this evening or tomorrow, and at that meeting they will really get down to business.

This apparent delay is due to the fact that Mr. Taft left Beverly this morning at 9 o'clock to motor into Boston and spend the day at the Yale field day in Brookline.

Secretary Ballinger is staying in Boston, where he arrived with two big portfolios full of government business and matters for submission to the executive. A conversation Monday between the cabinet minister and his chief scarcely more than scratched the surface of the budget that will be gone over this week between the two.

Primarily the controversy over conservation policies is the topic, but many other subjects are to be discussed.

Monday's developments indicate that there is to be a very comprehensive discussion of western matters. Secretary Ballinger is the only one of the President's official advisers who has been much beyond the Mississippi since the beginning of the administration.

WASHINGTON.—The papers relating to the cases involving the charges of the Standard Oil Company for Oklahoma oil, which were recently under consideration by the department of the interior, were taken to President Taft at Beverly by Secretary Ballinger. The President will go over the papers with other members of the cabinet.

It may be that no decision will be announced from Beverly but that a further investigation by the department of justice will be directed.

PALACE FOR TWO TEACHERS IN CHINA

HARTFORD, Conn.—Turning their faces from scenes made familiar through the associations of a lifetime, Margaret W. Bartlett and Louise L. Bartlett have just begun their journey to China, where they will become teachers in the family of Liang Tun Yen, president of the Chinese bureau of foreign affairs.

Liang Tun Yen was one of 30 boys sent to this country in the early seventies to study the manners of western civilization. He was sent to Hartford to become a member, with three other youths of his nationality, of the family of David Ely Bartlett, long a professor in the American school. The other three boys were Wang Kaj Kah, commissioner to the Louisiana purchase exposition, Tsai Shao Chi, chief of the customs department, and Wu Yang Tsang, head of the mining engineers of the Great Tangshan district.

All have been known as "the Bartlett boys," and each has risen to prominence in the affairs of his native land.

Liang Tun Yen now takes his former teachers to his native land as instructors to his two small sons and daughters, and surrounds them with regal splendor, for in China the Misses Bartlett will occupy a palace adjoining that of the Chinese secretary of state, and will have an ample income. They are to hold their post as long as they desire.

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Estimates and plans furnished free of charge—and cheerfully—upon receipt of request. Correspondence solicited. It is just the time to make arrangements for Fall and Winter improvements. Telephone Oxford 2710.

News of the Playhouses

BOSTON OPENINGS.

"The Noble Spaniard."

Robert Edeson appeared in W. Somerset Maugham's "The Noble Spaniard" twice Monday at the Hollis Street Theater, opening the season at the playhouse. They were the first presentations of the play in America, apart from a few trial performances out of town last week. With Charles Hawtrey in the title role the piece had a short London run last season. Credit is given on the program to M. Grenet-Dancourt, who wrote the original French farce upon which "The Noble Spaniard" was founded. The cast:

The Duke of Hermanos, Robert Edeson
Justice Proudfoot, Verner Charles
Captain Chafford, Cyril Chadwick
Count de Moret, Macey Harlan
Marion Nairne, Gertrude Coghlan
Lucy, Ann Murdock
Countess de Moret, Cordelia MacDonald
Lady Proudfoot, Ella Hugh Wood
Mary Jane, Desiree Lazard
Mr. Edeson in his new play is the Duke of Hermanos, a swaggering, fearless, blundering, witty and affectionate, very affectionate, Spanish grande. "Give yourself time and you will do me," he says to the lady of his dreams the first time he meets her. Having once talked with her, he to all intents and purposes takes up his abode in her home and lays siege to her affections. In the end, naturally, she capitulates to the inevitable, irresistible duke.

This is the beginning and end of the play. The middle is made up of a series of ludicrous misunderstandings in which several husbands, wives and sweethearts become completely entangled in sentimental dilemmas caused by the impulsive nature of the noble Spaniard. Mistaken identities doubly compounded, then, form the main spring of the situations of this Victorian farce.

It was gratifying to see Mr. Edeson as nearly a white man after his long line of mahogany tinted heroes. It was odd to see him in a farce, for while there was plenty of the romantic element in his play, there was little outlet for the fine sincerity displayed by the star in "Arizona" and "Strongheart." He is every whit the rash, comic, admirable fellow called for by the part.

Like the star, every member of the company played in the true spirit of farce, that is with utmost seriousness. Miss Coghlan as the fascinating widow bubbled with high spirits, and was an admirable foil for the absurd seriousness of Mr. Edeson. Delightfully comic, too, was the Justice Proudfoot, of Verner Charles, a most difficult part to play, for it is a sort of combined Pickwick and Bob Acres. Less difficult, but equally comic was the Mrs. Proudfoot of Miss Wood.

Miss Murdock and Mr. Chadwick portrayed two quaint young lovers; he a languishing captain, she all sighs and dancing ringlets and swaying candelinas. Her song was a choice example of what a finished young lady could do who had been taught to sing, but hadn't a grain of music in her make up. Throughout the play Miss Murdock displayed nicety of sense for comedy that was remarkable. The smaller parts were equally well taken. Miss MacDonald, like the other ladies, was really a picture.

The period of the play, 18th, calls for handsome costumes and quaint settings, which were all that could be desired. The audience was in a state of almost constant laughter throughout. Mr. Edeson is here for two weeks.

"The Man Who Stood Still."

Louis Mann appeared twice Monday at the Tremont Theater in "The Man Who Stood Still," a play in four acts by Jules Eckert Goodman. John Krause, a Swiss jeweler, for many years has conducted a shabby little shop on the New York East Side. Every year the shop gets shabbier, for Krause refuses to use constantly improving methods of doing business. Through his stubbornness he loses his business and his daughter and his old friend Spiegel. In the end the old Swiss takes his place in the procession, however, and is reunited with his daughter and his friend Spiegel.

Full to the brim of the emotions of the old country, peopled with sharply drawn characters that always seem actual, and abounding in robust humor, it is easy to see why the play has been such a popular success.

Mr. Mann acts the role with all his well-known vigor and overwhelming comic force. His scenes of pathos were almost equally effective, the audience almost without exception paying frequent tribute to tears.

The heavier scenes appeared slightly overacted to the observer who is glad when an actor leaves a little to the imagination of his hearers. Krause lived on the stage through the overwhelming comic force for which Mr. Mann has become noted. At will he made the audience shake with unrestrained laughter.

The play is developed through a conventional plot of the "Hazel Kirke" and "Dora" type, and several of the heavier situations are handled in a commonplace manner by the playwright. But the secret of the comedy and pathos in the lives of Krause and his friend Spiegel are richly dramatic. Nothing funnier can be imagined than the pinocchio game played by the old friends in the third act.

The theme of the play is well developed. In many ingenious ways the author points the moral to his tale, as when Krause is willing to give a modern watch for an antiquated timepiece of Swiss make, showing how he clings to the discredited old in the face of the superior claims of the new.

Excellent support was given by Mrs. Coghlan as the buxom, cheery sister of Krause. Spiegel was in the hands of Louis Hendricks, who displayed great naturalness as a lovable, irascible German. Miss Emily Ann Wellman and



ROBERT EDESON.
Appeared Monday in Boston in "The Noble Spaniard."

Miss Lillian Sinnott were pleasing as the daughters of the friends. John, Charles and Edward Maynard made small parts striking. The cast:

John Krause, Louis Mann
Marie Krause, Emily Ann Wellman
Katrina Krause, Mathilde Cottrell
Edward Spiegel, Louis Hendricks
Fred Spiegel, Leslie Bassett
Alice Spiegel, Lillian Sinnott
Martin MacFerguson, Edward Maynard
Frank MacFerguson, H. A. La Motte
Joseph Abrams, John Charles
A crossing sweeper, Frank Julian
The baby, Louise Johnson

"The Girl and the Wizard"

Sam Bernard appeared twice Monday at the Majestic Theater in "The Girl and the Wizard," a new musical play by J. Hartley Manners, lyrics by Robert B. Smith, music by Julian Edwards.

The new piece proved to be a musical comedy of the best quality, worthy of being compared with the finest of its kind. Mr. Bernard was at his best. While he has none of the songs he has several scenes of intense comicality, notably when he as an aspiring playwright tells two actors how one of his scenes should be played.

There are several scenes of pathos in which Mr. Bernard surprised his admirers with unsuspected depths of sincerity. He fully sustained his reputation as an artistic mangle of the English language.

As the count Morton Selton did a piece of character acting such as is seldom seen in musical comedy. Miss Kitty Gordon as Murieta, the prima donna of a wandering opera company, has little to do with the plot, but provides much of the entertainment. She sang "Blue Lagoon," one of the song hits, as well as the pleasing "Suzette" and "The Black Butterfly."

Miss Flora Parker was Felicitas. She gave much pleasure with her acting and with her singing of "The Land of Love" and "I Wonder if You're Lonely." Other members of the company had pleasing songs and the chorus numbers were pretty and enthusiastically sung.

The costumes and settings were handsome. Special praise is to be given to the sunrise in the first act and a scene showing the interior of a jewelry store. The cast:

Herman Scholz, Sam Bernard
Count Hochstetter, Morton Selton
Felicitas, Flora Parker
Murieta, Kitty Gordon
Paul, William Roselle
Frantz, Harriet Stanton
Gretchen, Hattie Lorraine
Jake Juggers, Charles K. Burrows
Carl Behrend, Donald Buchanan
Max Andersson, Henry Vincent
Sergeant, Thomas Reynolds

"The Gay Hussars."

The Boston Theater opened for the season Monday with two performances of "The Gay Hussars," a military opera in three acts, by Karl von Bakyony and Robert Bodansky; score by Emerich Kalman.

The piece is Austro-Hungarian, spectacular and musical. The music, running mostly in the minor, possesses the tender grace and melodic charm of the insinuating Viennese. The story is a satire on army conditions in Hungary and much of its humor could hardly be conveyed to our audiences. Yet the piece received a cordial reception and it should outlast by many seasons the ephemeral productions now in vogue.

Miss Anna Bassett played Baroness Risa in an artistic and sincere manner. Especially effective was her rendition of "O Silver Moon," a rare musical gem. Miss Florence Reid was dainty and sweet as Treska. Her dancing duet, "Sex Delicacies," with Miss Terry in the second act, was exquisite. Miss Muriel Terry as the cadet Marosi, was a plump and roguish boy. She rollicked through several numbers of which "The Gay Hussars" and "Please Give Me a Kiss" were the best.

The scene is laid at the castle of the Baroness Risa von Marbach, who is a widow. Captain Lorentz of the Hussars, who are quartered near, is an old admirer. The castle was once his home. The baroness, to regain his regard, invites him to a ball at the castle. He refuses to attend, but sends a comic sub-lieutenant in his place. In the meantime he pretends to make love to Treska, the daughter of the commanding officer, and his troubles begin. He loses his sword and has his buttons cut off for so mixing his affairs of the heart. In the end the captain and the baroness are reconciled.

Bobby North was funny as the sub-

lieutenant. Exceedingly comic was his burlesque army of military man fits. His song "My Friend Label" scored a hit. Harry Farleigh made a capital Captain von Lorentz. His "Love Is a Traitor" and "Vagant Fancies" were sung in good voice and roundly applauded.

The three acts are beautifully set, the costumes are so brilliant that the stage is a series of many colored pictures. The dismissing of the opening and closing choruses was refreshing. The cast:

Marshall Lahoney, William E. Bonney
Baroness Treska, Florence Reid
Baroness von Marbach, Anna Bassett
Capt. von Lorentz, Harry Farleigh
Lieut. von Elekes, C. Ten Eyck Clay
Cadet Marosi, Muriel Terry
Sub-Lieut. Wallerstein, Bobby North
Sergeant, Turie, Frank Russell
Herr Starke, Clifford Robertson
Corp. Ludwig, Robert Clarke
Frau von Bergen, Ron Berger
Countess Olga, Pauline Winters
Frau von Schroeder, Sophie Witt
Countess Elsa, Violet Mack
Baroness Hapsburg, Mabelle Jones
Countess Irma, Grace Emmons

"Glittering Gloria."

The John Craig stock company on Monday began a week's performance at the Castle Square Theater of "Glittering Gloria," a farce in three acts, by C. M. S. McLellan. The cast:

Jack James, John Craig
Archie Toddley, Donald Meek
Zebeked Posket, Theodore Friebe
Col. Pasquale Gallegher, George Hassell
Algernon Entwistle, Bert Young
Robert Shreve, Wilfred Young
Samuel Shapton, George Brackett
Mr. Griddletop, Al Roberts
Mrs. Jack James, Gertrude Binley
Dorothy Kenworthy, Mabel Colcord
Sarah, Gertrude Shirley
Gloria Grant, Mary Young

Miss Mary Young as Gloria was irresistible in the part of the charmer who sets her heart on the possession of a handsome necklace, and thereby upsets several very respectable families and causes no end of trouble before the matter is finally straightened out.

As funmakers Mr. Craig and Mr. Friebe were right in their element, while Donald Meek as Archie Toddley, a real Englishman with rolling 'r's, caused shouts of laughter by his antics and his comical expressions. As a suspicious wife, Miss Gertrude Binley also offered most excellent acting.

The play is a decided hit from the funmaking standpoint. Next week, "The School for Scandal."

Return of "The Round-Up."

Edmund Day's popular play returned to Boston Monday for its third visit, playing twice at the Colonial Theater. All the attractive features of the production that have made the play so popular are retained. The greeting given Rapsley Holmes as Sheriff "Slim" Hoover showed him to be a favorite of the Boston audience, and in his new role he will certainly increase the number of his friends.

Ogden Crane well portrayed the character of Buck McKee, the quarter-bred Cherokee. Among the lovers, Eileen Errol as "Echo" and Theodore Babcock as "Jack" gave a sound ring to the drama, and had able assistants in Paula Gloy as "Polly" and Sidney Cushing as "Bud." William Conklin as Sage Brush Charlie merited the applause he received. The battle scene, probably the finest thing of the kind now visible, went as well as ever. New scenery has been painted for the canyon scene, and the whole production has been freshened up generally.

Cecil Lean at Keith's.

Miss Florence Holbrook and Cecil Lean are the headline attraction at Keith's this week, and a great team of laugh-makers they make. "He's a Fan, Fan, Fan," sung by Mr. Lean with the assistance of Miss Holbrook, brought down the house. Miss Holbrook's "Mrs. Casey" is an over-the-fence bit of repartee that is very amusing. In all they present five original songs in their act, which they call "Just as They Are."

"In the Subway," presented by Miss Violet Black and company, had a unique setting in a subway station, and provided humor by poking fun at the underground system. The Great Westin portrayed noted individuals, among whom, oddly enough, was Queen Victoria. Langdon and Byron had an absurd sketch that entertained; the three Bohemians proved excellent musicians and vocalists.

The Pedersons had an aerial act and the Otto brothers offered their amusing sidewalk chat. Others who appeared were the three Melvins and Cook and Silva, singers and dancers. Interesting new moving pictures were shown.

Other Boston Attractions.

Two large audiences enjoyed "Keegan's Pal" at the Park Theater Monday, and expressed much pleasure in Mr. Wilstach's play and in the work of the star. Especially fine is the scene in which Mr. Corrigan as Keegan tells his son of his early life. Striking work is also done by Harry Harwood, and Miss Ethel Clayton has proved a most talented ingénue.

Ward and Vokes were heartily welcomed when they reappeared at the Globe Theater Monday in "The Promoters," a "musical frolic" by W. C. Flagg and Miss Anna Caldwell. The piece is filled with opportunities for the peculiar and well liked funmaking stars, and their popularity was shared by Miss Lucy Daly, as graceful and agile as ever. Sandy Chapman was another favorite. Next Monday "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be played.

The run of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" closed with two performances Monday at the Orpheum Theater. Beginning this

In the Realms of Music

BOITO'S LIBRETTI.

THE words of four of the 30 operas which the Boston Opera Company has promised to produce this winter are by Arrigo Boito, whose books perhaps better than those of any other Italian librettist deserve to be called literature. To define for a moment as dramatic literature those works which an unprofessional reader of plays will, out of pure interest in what the author has to say, take down from the library shelf for perusal, probably not many opera libretti will meet the test. It is possible that Scribe, whose libretti all French composers of his day were glad to set to music, may now and then attract a reader who wishes to see the plot of a favorite novel in a theatrical guise; but such a reader will be pretty sure to lay down his book convinced that the popular judgment of opera libretti is correct, namely, that they are not literature at all.

If a reader should by chance extend his experience beyond Scribe to Pucini, the almost nameless man who was the provider of words for Verdi in the composer's brilliant middle period, he will surely become more firmly fixed in his conviction than ever. But let him turn his attention from the work of the men of 50 years ago to the dramatists who in late years have lent their assistance to composers and he will find the case looking better. Illica, whom the Italian opera makers of today look to as the French of a former generation looked to Scribe, is almost worth reading without thought of Pucini or of any other musician who may be associated with him. A reader can enjoy drama of Illica for its own sake and make up his own mind for it as he goes along.

For Maeterlinck, who has furnished a few recent French composers with libretti, of course no plea was to be made; his dramatic writing is literature because it has originality and beyond that word argument need not go.

But outside of what is avowedly original, the work of a librettist, when it is an adaptation and when its plot and characters are borrowed, as in a large number of operas they are, may yet have a literary quality. Now of all the compilers of modern libretti none have worked with a clearer literary purpose than Boito, author of the operas "La Gioconda," "Mefistofele," "Otello" and "Falstaff." The claim of Boito's work to literary merit does not disappear just because in the last two named operas his prose and poetry will not bear comparison with the prose and poetry of Shakespeare. It is enough that in "Falstaff" this librettist brought within the space of a single drama a character taking up room in two Shakespearean plays, neither of which is often performed, and made him available for the modern stage. It is enough that in his condensation of Shakespeare's "Othello" he brought about a drama which joins a steady unfolding of character with a lively moving plot.

A more notable piece of execution in

some ways than either of these libretti from Shakespeare was Boito's reduction to eight short scenes of the whole of Goethe's "Faust." In doing this he left out nothing of the story of Gretchen, which for other adapters of Goethe's work has made a sufficient play in itself, but he treated it as an episode and continued his libretto through the ordinarily neglected Part Second of the original drama. He seemed to think of Mephistopheles as Emerson thought of him, that Goethe "lung him into literature, the first organic figure that has been added for some ages," and so he named his drama "Mefistofele" instead of "Faust." He found means, too, through the character of Mephistopheles, who is ever present on the scene, victorious at first and defeated at the last, to give his work unity. Musically he strengthened this same unity as much as he chose when he himself became composer of the opera.

Boito's skill in adapting the work of other poets to his own uses never served him better than in his libretto to Pucini's "La Gioconda." Here he had for his original Victor Hugo's "Angelo," a drama of such intricate plot that nobody but a genius could ever unravel its meshes and weave the threads into a new fabric. Boito, however, changed Victor Hugo's prose into poetry, making of his long speeches compact groups of verses suitable to the Italian method of composing arias, setting off the groups in pairs when occasion demanded a duet, making the lines of the poetry short or long according to whether a lyric outburst of feeling was called for or whether the plain business of the plot was to be carried forward.

In all four of the works of Boito here mentioned the original drama was successfully compressed to the space where, in opera, because song is slower than speech, must be confined. It was done without a sacrifice in the delineation of character, a remarkable accomplishment in the case of the abridgment of Goethe's "Faust," and it was done without any hurrying or unbalancing of the action. And in all cases Boito preserved the spirit of the author whose play he reproduced, except in "Gioconda"; here he kept the essential point, the self-sacrifice of the heroine whose love was unrequited, but he created a drama more stagelike in spirit than "Angelo." He brought this about largely by the addition of a new character, that of Barnaba; with this person in the plot Gioconda's sacrifice became something more than the fine thing to contemplate which it was in the heroine of Victor Hugo, it became a dramatic necessity.

R. L. Flanders, manager of the Boston Opera Company, will go to New York to meet Mr. Russell, the director, upon his arrival tomorrow evening on the steamer Deutschland from Cherbourg. When Mr. Russell comes to Boston he will not find the opera house quite ready for rehearsals, but it is the hope of Mr. Flanders that the stage can be used by Sept. 27.

THOUSANDS ATTEND LABOR DAY EVENTS

Many local associations took advantage of the holiday, Monday, to hold their annual reunions and field days. Despite the fact that the day was observed in Boston differently than it has been during the last 24 years—there being no labor parade—the people affiliated with organized labor were given ample opportunity to celebrate the day in a quiet way at various private picnicking resorts.

Ten thousand people gathered at the Locust street grounds, South Boston, early in the day and remained until late in the evening, the occasion being the field day of Bricklayers and Masons' Unions, Nos. 3, 9 and 27.

Cambridge labor celebrated with a program of sports on Cambridge field. Baseball and field contests comprised the day's program.

Three well-attended baseball games were played on Boston Common, while the band concert nearby drew a good sized crowd.

Entertainments were given by most of the railroad employees' organizations for the benefit of their members and families. Most of these were held in the rooms of the organizations, an exception, however, being that of the Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 17, which celebrated the day at Lily pond, Saugus. Many officers and members of the Lynn Metal Workers Union were invited guests.

Grand Army Hall, Marblehead, was the scene of the annual reunion of the forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment Association. Congressman A. P. Gardner addressed the veterans. After dinner, the following officers were elected: President, Moses M. Bennett, Amesbury; vice-presidents, Thomas Jewett, Salem; W. T. Conway, Lynn; Jesse M. Brown, Lawrence; secretary, Perkins Merrill, Salem; treasurer, Samuel Brooklin, Newburyport. The Forty-seventh Regiment Association, M. V. M., held its seventeenth annual reunion at the American House, Boston. About 40 members sat down to dinner, which was followed by an election of officers, resulting as follows: President, B. F. Hatch; vice-presidents, H. P. Simonds, Maj. E. S. Horton, Cap-

tain Osgood, Lieutenant Hall, Sergeant Bates, Frank A. Titus; chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Cunningham; secretary, Alex. M. Robinson.

The annual picnic of the Associated Scottish Clans of Greater Boston at Caladonian grove, West Roxbury, brought out the tartan and plaid of 17 various clans. During the day 15,000 people attended the festivities.

The feature of the day was the open 10-mile race, in which a field of 22 runners faced the starter. Canada had two fine representatives in A. E. Wood of Montreal and Hans Homer. Wood won in 56m. 16 3-5s., Homer being second, with Williams third.

ALEXANDER B. BRUCE DIES.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Alexander B. Bruce, passed away Monday afternoon at his home, 1018 Essex street, Lawrence. Mr. Bruce was twice mayor of Lawrence and had extensive business and fraternal affiliations.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday at St. John's Episcopal church, Lawrence. Burial will be in the cemetery at Lawrence.

REACHING THE RENTING AGENT



REAL ESTATE AGENTS are kept very busy after Labor Day by the fact that many persons are moving and looking for new houses or apartments.

Are you one of these house-hunters? If so, remember that you can save time, energy, car fare and travel by using the TELEPHONE.

Call up as many agents as you desire and ask them "what they've got" in the locality in which you wish to settle.

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SCENERY AND CLIMATE
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GOLF—TENNIS—RIDING—MOON-TAIN CLIMBING—Every Out-Door Pastime.

Don't Miss the Tripto the Summit of Mount Washington via the Famous Cog Railway.

SEE FLYERS FOR RATES AND SIDE TRIPS

*Not good returning via steamer after Sept. 25.

*Not good after Oct. 1.



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GUNBOAT SAILS TOMORROW.
MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican gunboat Merelas, to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration to be held in the city of New York, sails for New York on Wednesday.

LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by William B. Clement to William D. C. Curtis, dated April 24, 1903, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds in Book 2833, page 573, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Emily E. Evans by instrument appearing of record, for breach of the condition of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described on Wednesday the 24th day of September, 1909, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., all and singular the following described land, to-wit: A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated on Plain Street at Newport Village, in that part of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts formerly called Dorchester, bounded and described as follows: easterly by Plain Street ninety-four (94) feet; northerly by land now or formerly of W. S. Snow one hundred forty-five (145) feet; westerly by land now or formerly of J. A. B. Alcott eighty (80) feet; southerly by land now or formerly of S. Savil seventy-three (73) feet; then westerly again by said Savil's land fourteen (14) feet, and then southerly again by land now or formerly of A. Robinson, containing about twelve thousand (12,000) square feet of land be all of said measurements and boundaries more or less, being the real estate described in said mortgage and the premises conveyed to William B. Clement by deed of Mary M. Clement dated April 26, 1881, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds Book 1721, page 601.

Also another parcel of land in the rear and adjoining the above described premises, being the same described in deed of Lewis S. Houghton dated June 19, 1890, recorded with said Suffolk Deeds Book 2616, page 279, said last parcel containing eight hundred fifty-three (853) square feet of land.

All the above described premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments if any such exist.

Five hundred dollars (\$500) will be required to be paid by purchaser at the time and place of sale, remainder of terms may be had on application to the assignee of said mortgage.

EMILY E. EVANS, Lexington, Mass. Assignee and present owner of said mortgage.
Noble, Davis & Stone, Attorneys,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

FREE
We are glad to send samples of the golden silk floss and good tickings which we use in our luxurious De Luxe Mattress. Write for them. If you buy this beautiful mattress (the kind the sun revives), we give you a \$1.50 white muslin (cotton) slip cover and prepay freight east of the Mississippi. The De Luxe is \$15.00—full size—in 2 parts.
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What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"OLD ENGLISH TOWNS." By William Andrews. London: T. Werner Laurie. \$1.44.

It would be difficult to conceive a more interesting subject for a book than that selected by Mr. Andrews in "Old English Towns." Any one who remembers the incomparable third chapter of Macaulay's History can form an idea of the possibilities of the choice. Mr. Andrews is not, of course, a Macaulay, but he writes pleasantly, and with considerable judgment, of 27 towns, the stories of all of which are all well worth telling. Probably no two people, writing such a book as this, would be able to agree on the towns to be described. It certainly seems difficult to account for Gloucester being taken, and Wells left; for Leeds having been preferred to Norwich; or for Leicester having the advantage over Shrewsbury. With such a wealth of subjects, Mr. Andrews may have argued he might as well please himself as anybody else, and certainly it is only in this way that the work could be sympathetically accomplished.

The volume is something more than a guide book and something less than a history. It is an unpretentious and far from uninteresting attempt to tell the reader what he would like to know, in a small compass, of a number of towns he might journey through on a pleasant ramble round England.

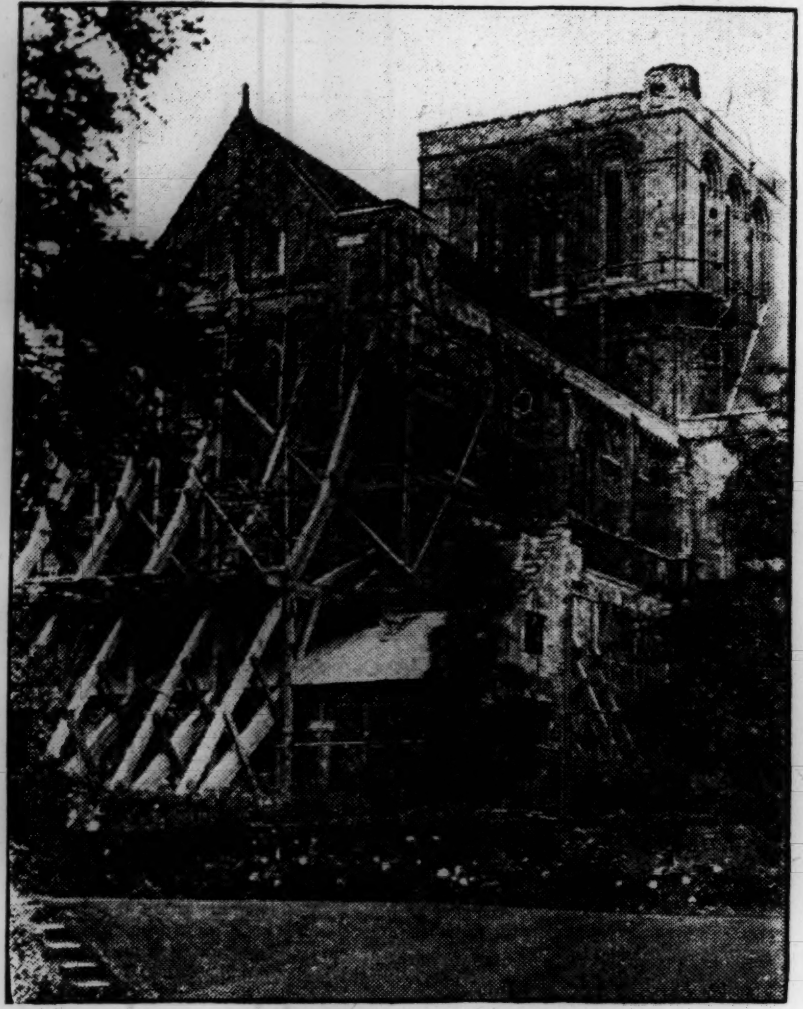
Mr. Andrews begins his book with an account of Winchester, and he could hardly have made a better choice. Winchester is hoary with age, and conformed with legend. It was a British settlement long before the Romans came, and when the Romans went, it became a Saxon town with a temple to Dagon. When the West Saxons were converted to Christianity it became the cathedral city of Wessex, and for the next five centuries disputed with London itself the claim to be considered the capital of England. One of its earliest bishops was St. Swithun, a prelate whose fame is chiefly connected with the story of the 40 days' rain, a doubtful honor claimed by the French for a saint of their own, by name St. Medard. Some thousand years later, when Louis XIV. was besieging Namur, the 40 days' rain descended, whereupon the French soldiers seized upon and destroyed every figure of St. Medard in the lines. A proceeding which might be recorded by an adaptation of the words of the poet who wrote of Rheims, to the effect that "What gave rise to some surprise, Was nobody seemed a penny the better."

St. Swithun, it is said, was the tutor of Alfred, and here in the palace of Wolvesey, the first great Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was commenced under the King's direction.

The early chapters are but a mere compilation of existing information, but when the days of Alfred are reached the Chronicle bursts, writes Mr. Green enthusiastically, the frame of the old English Latin, and expands into all the force and vigor which marked the birth of English literature. How appropriate Winchester had become may be gathered from the fact that Edward the Confessor was crowned here and not in London, and that after the conquest, though William was first crowned alone in London, he brought the Queen to Winchester and was again crowned there with her. It was during his reign, in the episcopate of Bishop Wulfstan, that the mighty cathedral, in some respects the greatest of English cathedrals, was begun, though it owes most of its glory to William of Wykeham, whose famous motto, "Mansere Makyth Man," must have been misunderstood almost as often as it has been quoted in modern times. Here, in the marshes of the Soke, Wykeham also built his famous school, one of the greatest of the English public schools. Its magnificent buildings are one of the triumphs of Gothic architecture, and within its walls have been educated such famous men as Warham and Sir Thomas Browne. Otway, Sydney Smith and Dr. Arnold of Rugby. In the dining hall you may still see the famous Winchester platters, where the meat and gravy were poured into a zebra of potato erected round the edge by the fingers of the student.

It was at Winchester, by the Conqueror's order, that the curfew was first rung; it was here, by his direction, that the Domesday Book was first deposited; it was here that Henry III. was born in the new castle; here that Raleigh was tried for treason; here that Cromwell came and pounded the new castle into ruins; here that Isaac Walton came to fish in the Itchen, and here that Jane Austen lived and wrote. With the exception of a gateway and the magnificent buildings of St. Cross little is left intact of the great buildings of the past. In the castle many Parliaments have sat, and you may still see in the hall the round table of King Arthur, in all human probability nothing more sacred than a medieval wheel of fortune.

The town itself is, of course, one of the quaintest in all England, crowded with buildings which were old centuries ago. Its great glory is, of course, its magnificent cathedral. The safety of this structure has been a question in recent years, and today the enormous building stands like a great ship shored up with huge stays of timber, while the requisite precautions are being taken. When its foundations were examined it was found that they were built on incredibly vast wooden piles sunk in the marshes. Then people began to understand the old legend of a certain abbot of Winchester who begged a forest from a lord of the manor. The owner told him he might have as much as could cut between sunrise and sunset. Before sunrise on the appointed day all the countryside, with axes and ropes, came pouring into the forest, and when the sun set the forest had ceased to be. The foundations of Winchester Cathedral are thousands of wooden piles, and the monkish chronicler once regarded as an English Munchausen



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. Showing timbers with which the walls of the building have been shored up to prevent the ancient structure from falling apart.

has been dismissed without a stain upon his character.

Something of this, and something like this of the other towns, Mr. Andrews tells you in his book, which will prove pleasant enough reading to anybody who intends visiting them.

"WANDERER IN LONDON AND WANDERER IN PARIS." By E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen & Co. Price \$1.08 each.

The announcement of the appearance of E. V. Lucas' "Wanderer in Paris" (Methuen) reminds one what a delightful book his "Wanderer in London" is, and on the mere strength of our recollection of the latter we would unhesitatingly recommend the former to any traveler who wants a genial companion from whom to gain lively impressions and quaint informal information.

We recently had the pleasure of piloting an American citizen through London's crowded thoroughfares, and as we went we conversed as far as the din would allow us to. We ourselves assumed a somewhat "guide-book air," unburdening ourselves of dates, historical facts more or less authentic, and some sententious reflections thereon. The comment on these outpourings was usually totally unexpected and disheartening. The fact was that a guide-book on occasion was not wanted; nay, more, it was a positive offense. Our American friend wanted not facts, figures, nor dates, but impressions and associations. He clamored for London bridges; let him but see London bridge and nothing else mattered. London for him contained no point of interest until he had seen and inhaled London bridge.

To such an one Mr. Lucas' style of writing could not but be attractive, for Mr. Lucas writes no guide books. When he writes of his London he displays not only an inborn love of his subject in its very aspect, but also a deep-down intimate knowledge of his history, which gives him the touch of a master in handling those dusty pages of the past so that they speak to the imagination. You can go for a walk with Mr. Lucas at your elbow with his "Albemarle St. . . Lord Bute lived here," and here Zoffany painted the portrait of John Wilkes; Charles James Fox lived here for a little while, and Robert Adam and James Adam, who with their brothers built the Adelphi, both lived here. Louis XVIII. stayed at Grillon's Hotel when in exile in 1814. But the most famous house is John Murray's at No. 50, where the "Quarterly Review," so savage and tartly, was founded, and whence so much that is best in literature emerged. . . . Byron's of course is the greatest name in this house, but Borrow's belongs to it also. Scott and Byron first met beneath this," and so on till you wonder how it is that all these people in the street can hasten to and fro so entirely unconcerned and oblivious of the memories of the many distinguished men that formerly inhabited it. However, Mr. Lucas exacts no reverence for the past at the expense of the present, but he enjoys the past because for him it enhances the value of the present and makes it so much more picturesque. Take him with you to a museum and you will have him frankly singling out one or two things that he happens to like for your especial notice and then, regardless of the rest, he is suddenly in the street again and off to follow John Gilpin's ride from Cheapside to Edmonton, or discoursing on the subject of the elephant "Jumbo" or the London music hall.

His little character sketch of Dan Leno is too good not to quote here: "That was Dan Leno's greatest triumph that the grimy sordid material . . . in his hands became radiant, joyous, a legitimate source of mirth. He might have been said to have been a crucible that transmuted mud to gold. It was the strangest contrast—the quaint, old-fashioned, half pathetic figure, dressed in his outlandish garb, waving his battered umbrella, smacking his impossible hat, revealing the most squalid secrets of the slums; and the resultant effect of light and happiness, laughter irresistible, and

yet never for a moment cruel, never at a . . . but always with it."

Those about to become wanderers in London or Paris, or even those who have wandered there, could hardly do better than secure E. V. Lucas' services through the medium of his books.

LITERARY NOTES.

The "Life of Sheridan" which Mr. Sichel is writing will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Constable, in two illustrated volumes. It might have been supposed that everything which was to be known about Sheridan had already been discovered. That extraordinary genius, who wrote not only some of the greatest comedies ever written, but the most popular light opera of his day, and who was in addition one of the most powerful speakers of a time which numbered Pitt and Fox and Burke among its orators, has had his life written innumerable times, and yet now comes Mr. Sichel with a private manuscript diary, kept by the famous Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, in his hand, and adds a new leaf to Sheridan's crown of bays, by the discovery that the well-known letter of the Prince of Wales to Mr. Pitt was composed, not, as has always been supposed, by Burke, but by Sheridan. On this point even Lord Morley has been mystified. Burke, he says, "was the writer of the Prince of Wales's letter to Pitt, sometimes set down to Sheridan, and sometimes to Gilbert Elliot. It makes us feel how naturally the style of ideal 'highship, its dignity, calm, and high consciousness all came to Burke." This and much other new information is promised in Mr. Sichel's book. No wonder that Sheridan's gossiping contemporary, Lord Orford, declared that history was untrue stories about people who had lived, and fiction true stories about people who had not.

There are few literary forms with which it is more dangerous to meddle than that of parody. As a rule the ordinary parody is detestable. At the same time it would be useless to deny that in the hands of a few men of great literary ability it has been used with extraordinary effect, and equally curiously the principal victim, at all events in recent days, has been Lord Tennyson. Few people who have read it are likely to forget the brilliant parody of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" which appeared anonymously in the St. James Gazette, with those terrific lines:

"Once Senior Wrangler of our bards, You're now the wooden spoon of Lords."

Another writer who delighted to parody Tennyson was Calverley. He caught the rhythm of the poet's blank verse to perfection, while his parody of the intervening lyrics of "The Brook" is inimitable. It was, perhaps, the publication of the "Bon Gaultier Ballads" which paved the way for Calverley. Bon Gaultier was the nom de guerre of those two famous writers who have been described as the Beaumont and Fletcher of comic poetry, Professor Aytoun and Sir Theodore Martin. Aytoun is better known as the author of some of the most stirring ballads in the language, and Martin for his famous life of the prince consort. The two combined their talents as Bon Gaultier with such extraordinary harmony that it is said that it will never be possible to separate their work. Once more Tennyson was the principal victim and the parody of "Locksley Hall" is one of the best known in the language. The name Bon Gaultier was borrowed from Rabelais, but there is nothing particularly Rabelaisian in Bon Gaultier.

There is, of course, little connection between parodies and imitations, though the two are frequently confused. There is perhaps not a great poet who has not engaged in imitations, an art of peculiar difficulty which has scarcely ever been more perfectly portrayed than in "Rejected Addresses." Wordsworth, Byron, Southey speak almost with their own voices in the pages of that book, and it is said that Scott, after reading the verses attributed to him, declared that there was no doubt he must have writ-

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

MISSES' PLAID SKIRT.

Plaid skirts are always pretty for young girls, and they are to be noted in the newest and smartest costumes. This one can be used for all seasonable materials, both for the suit and for the indoor dress. The plaits are stitched flat over the hips and are pressed to take long straight lines. One of the new plaids combining green and blue is the material illustrated.

Misses' Seven-Gored Plaid Skirt. For a girl of 10 14 and 16 years. years of age the quantity of material required will be 7½ yards 24 or 27 inches or 4½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The pattern (6434) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed upon receipt of the price (10 cents). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WORK OR FIREMAN'S SHIRT.

Men who labor in the open find such a shirt as this one of the most practical of all garments. It can be made from wool or cotton flannel or from madras or similar material. It can be finished either with the shield or without. Blue flannel is the material illustrated and the shield is shown buttoned in to place. The shirt is finished as shown in the smaller view, however, whether the shield is used or not.

For the medium size will be required 43½ yards 24 or 27 inches or 2½ yards 34 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern (6433) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches breast measure, and may be had at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed upon receipt of the price (10 cents). Address as under 6434.

PENNSYLVANIA BAKED BEANS.

Boil in salted water a pint of navy beans until soft, but not mushy. Dip them, a ladleful at a time, and with a sprinkle of salt, into an earthenware bake-dish. Cover the top closely with thin slices of ham or breakfast bacon. Put a teaspoonful of molasses into a cup of hot water and pour over to cover the meat. Bake until nearly dry in moderate oven. If the meat browns too soon, cover the dish with heavy paper.—M. S. C.

SPONGE CAKE.

Pour ½ cup water on 1½ cups sugar, add 3 eggs well beaten and 2 cups flour to which has been added 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda and a little salt. Flavor to taste and bake 30 minutes without opening the oven.—Contributed.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

One's house may be thoroughly cleaned and kept clean by the New York vacuum cleaner, which has been called one of the

ten them, though he could not remember where.

Messrs. Blackwood are to publish the letters of John Stuart Blackie to his wife. Blackie was a great figure in the Edinburgh of 20 years ago, and the modern Athens, as that city loves to call itself, was very proud of the spare figure with its plaid wrapped round it which was wont daily to flit down Princes street. It has been said that Blackie lived in a pose, but nothing could perhaps be more unfair. In reality Blackie lived in a condition of keen mental alertness which deceived those who knew him least into regarding it as a pose.

Lord Morley has undertaken to edit the volume of George Meredith's letters which is in preparation. It would be difficult to have found a more ideal editor. Not only was Lord Morley one of the oldest friends of Mr. Meredith, but he is one of the few people who perhaps possess the discrimination and authority necessary to present that wayward genius in his true light.

Meanwhile Mr. B. W. Matz has been disclosing Mr. Meredith's opinion of his neighbors' efforts, as recorded in the manuscript book of the great publishing firm of Chapman & Hall, to which he acted as reader for 35 years. These opinions are characteristic in the extreme. "East Lynne" was dismissed with the remark, "Opinion emphatically against it." "Ouida" fared equally badly: "Decline" was the only comment on her novel "Villiers." Mrs. Lynn Lynton came in, however, for the most caustic criticism. Novel after novel of hers was refused, until in 1894 there comes this final criticism, "Very sour in tendency, hard in style. All forced, and exemplify the author's abhorrence of the emancipation of young females from their ancient rules. She has been doing this sort of thing in all directions." Of Sarah Grand he wrote, "A clever woman, and has ideas; for which reason she is hampered at present in the effort to be a novelist." On the other hand, "An African Farm" was accepted, after it had been returned for revision. On the whole, the men seem to have fared better, though Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Immaturity" was dismissed with a concise "No," and Mr. Butler's "Erewhon" with the remark "Will not do," while "No good" sufficed for Cotter Morrison's "Old House by the

Odu."

lessly clean in almost no time. Not a particle of dust is set adrift to settle elsewhere. A small sample will be sent free by the makers, the Howard Dustless-Duster Company, 164C Federal street, Boston, Mass.

The latest models in waists, neckwear, hosiery, veils, handkerchiefs, sweaters, and jewelry are to be had at the London Shop, 19 West street, Boston.

E. T. Slattery & Co.'s preliminary opening of new fall merchandise takes place today at their store, 154 and 155 Tremont street, opposite Boston Common. There are elaborate displays of French gowns, French model suits, French waists, coats, millinery, neckwear, French and American lingerie and an exhaustive exhibit of the finest furs and fur garments; also new French veils and new French jet jewelry, which have just arrived.

POLICE CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Capt. George Savory, for the last 36 years property clerk of the Boston police department, severed his connection therewith unofficially today in starting on his annual vacation. Early this afternoon he left for Zion Mills, Lee county, Va., where he owns a large sheep ranch. His vacation expires on Sept. 19, but Captain Savory will not return. His retirement on that day will be officially announced in a general order to the department by Commissioner O'Meara.

Lieut. George Seales today succeeded Captain Savory. John Pyne became secretary to Superintendent Pierce, the office formerly held by Lieutenant Seales. A general order promoting Officers Seales and Pyne to higher grades will be issued by Commissioner O'Meara some time shortly after Sept. 19.

BLAZE DESTROYS ROXBURY STABLES

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning in a block of stable buildings on Railroad street, West Roxbury, the property of William T. McLaughlin. Twenty horses, 27 sets of harness and several vehicles were destroyed. The loss, including the buildings, is estimated at \$13,000. The fire, it is said, was caused by a spark from a locomotive.

MAYOR HIBBARD RETURNS TO DESK

Mayor Hibbard is at his desk today for the first time since he went on his vacation late in July. The first matter of importance that he took under consideration was the Opera place proposition of Eben D. Jordan. A decision in this matter is expected today. The mayor expects to be at City Hall every day from now on.

FIREMEN COMPETE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZES AT MUSTER

WALTHAM, Mass.—The feature of the Labor day celebration and field day by Waltham Aerie of Eagles at Central park was a firemen's muster and playout with 23 hand engine companies competing.

There were a number of very close scores. With a stream of 227 feet 9 inches the White Angel Veteran Firemen's Association of Salem won the first prize of \$200. Other winners were: Second, \$150, Alabama Coon, Stoughton; third, \$125, Nonantum, West Newton; fourth, \$100, Washington No. 2, Brookville; fifth, \$75, Hancock, Brockton; sixth, \$50, Watch City, Waltham; seventh, \$15, Star of Jamaica, Jamaica Plain; eighth, special, awarded to Thomas W. Lane, East Manchester, N. H., for traveling the greatest distance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The firemen's parade and their ninth annual hand engine muster at Narragansett park on Labor day brought out a crowd of about 10,000 people to witness the event. The Mechanics of Warren took the first prize of \$150, the state league banner and the championship of the Rhode Island State Firemen's League. A stiff breeze prevented any breaking of records.

WINIFREDIAN LANDS RECORD NUMBER OF PASSENGERS HERE

The largest number of passengers ever carried on the Leyland liner Winifredian, Capt. F. Shepherd, arrived late Sunday on that vessel when she docked at East Boston from Liverpool.

The steamer had 133 on her passenger list, most of them tourists from Boston and New England tourists returning for the opening of school and college.

When the liner reached the lightship she was boarded by pilot W. S. Dolliver, who carried the first news of Dr. Cook's discovery of the north pole. Dr. Walter Maxwell of Melbourne, post graduate of Harvard and for four years in the United States government service, was greatly interested in Dr. Cook's achievement. In Australia he is technical adviser to the government.

Are You an Amateur Photographer?

MANY of the boys and girls who read this page have cameras. The Monitor invites them to send in pictures they have taken. It proposes to print two each Saturday. For the most meritorious received each week it will award \$1; for the second best, 50 cents. Even the smallest pictures will be considered.

The subjects may be any of the following: Historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, children at play.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over two hundred words comes with the picture and is used, it will be paid for.

Write name and address plainly, and inclose stamps if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

"THE Thurman III."



Hand Power Vacuum Cleaner

CAN BE Operated by One Person

MADE OF Nickered Pressed Steel

A Machine, Not a Toy

that simply gets the surface dust and dirt but a hand power cleaning

Machine That Cleans equal to most of the electric machines on the market.

IT IS EASY

To operate. To clean. To get ALL the dirt ALL the time. Built by the pioneer builders of vacuum cleaning machinery and the manufacturers of the celebrated Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner.

Gene Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co. (Dept. C.S.)

519-21 N. Taylor Ave., St. Louis, U.S.A. (Representatives wanted in every community.)

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The property at 18 Dwight street, near Taylor street, South End, has been sold to Winnie A. Dyrast by Edwin A. Stafford. There is a three-story swell front brick house and 1453 square feet of land, the whole taxed on a valuation of \$7500.

Thomas Smith has conveyed to Grace E. Emerson the three-story brick house and 1148 square feet of land at 152 Northampton street, near Shawmut avenue, South End, and the properties at 23 Malden street and 10 and 12 Tremont street, in the same district, also have changed hands.

CHANGES IN BROOKLINE.

Augustus E. Price has disposed of his properties at 83 and 85 St. Paul street, Brookline, to Leslie M. Cain of Weymouth, Mass. They consist of a two-family house and 4513 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$8800, of which \$2800 is on the land. Mr. Cain will occupy the premises. Henry W. Savage was the broker.

Frank A. Russell has sold for Mrs. Mary Ella Winch the estate 108 Longwood avenue, Brookline, comprising a house, stable and 20,233 square feet of land, all assessed for \$30,500, of which \$15,000 is on the land. The purchaser was Harvey W. Hasey of New York, who buys for occupancy.

The same broker has also sold the frame dwelling with 6400 square feet of land, 165 Naples road, Brookline, valued by the assessors at \$6500.

used by the assessors at \$6500. The grantor was Mrs. Maud J. wife of Alfred J. Paul, and the purchaser John P. Marshall, who will occupy.

Mr. Russell also sells for the estate of William E. Rice, a lot of 15,280 square feet of land on the northwesterly side of Seaver street, on Fisher Hill, Brookline, overlooking the grounds of the J. H. White estate. The purchaser was Dr. James R. Taylor, who has started to build for his own use.

MELROSE TRANSFER.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball Building has sold for Rufus B. Sprague, trustee, the property at 13 Burrell street, Melrose, consisting of a dwelling and 3120 square feet of land, all assessed for \$2650. The purchaser, Annie C. Crawford of Melrose, buys for a home and has taken possession.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The following comparative statistics of New England building operations have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to Sept. 1, 1909, \$105,750,000; 1908, \$70,124,000; 1907, \$92,204,000; 1906, \$84,519,000; 1905, \$75,171,000; 1904, \$81,678,000.

BROKERS IN NEW OFFICES.

Charles W. Howard & Son, for many years located at 209 Washington street, Boston, have moved their office to the Kimball Building, 18 Tremont street, room 301.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS OPEN TODAY, BOSTON SESSIONS TOMORROW

(Continued from Page One.)

Howard W. Poor has been transferred to the mathematics department; Frank A. Scott, formerly principal of the Seitate High School, will teach technical branches and mathematics. Roy W. Hatch, formerly of the Lexington High School, takes the place of Charles F. Abbott, teacher of history and civics. Stephen E. Wright comes to the school from the Essex High School. Miss Clara F. Dillingham will fill the position of Miss Anna Pushee, of the English department, who has been granted a year's leave of absence. The position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Mabel E. Bowker of the Latin High School remains unfilled.

At the Knapp school Miss Ellen McCarthy will teach the eighth grade. Mrs. Harriet C. Hamilton has been transferred from the eighth grade of the Knapp to the seventh grade of the Morse school. Miss M. Edna Merrill will teach the seventh grade in the Forster school. The sixth grade of the Highland school will be taught by Miss Charlotte M. Canfield. Other changes in the instructing staff of the public schools are as follows: Miss Alice M. Paige, eighth grade, Hodgkins school; Miss D. C. Stevens, first grade, Hodgkins; Miss Ruth Sutton, fifth and sixth grades, Proctor; Miss Jennie Twiss, third grade, Hanscom school; Mrs. Emma B. Jones, second grade, Hanscom school.

The Waltham public schools will reopen tomorrow for the winter session. The freshman class at the high school will be the largest in the school's history.

There will be a number of changes in the teaching staff. At the high school Harry A. Dame, formerly a teacher in the Everett schools, will replace Carl A. Anderson, who last year was teacher of gymnastics. Miss Harriet J. Williams, teacher last year of Greek and history, will be succeeded by Miss Maude B. Garrison and Miss Josephine A. Pickering will follow Miss Caroline E. L. McNeill as teacher of German and French.

At the North Grammar School Miss Dorothy Mosher will take the place of Miss Agnes F. J. Main, formerly teacher of the sixth grade, and Miss Lilla M. Phelps will fill the position of teacher of the fifth grade at the same school formerly held by Miss Bertha M. Thresher. At the North Grammar School there will be only one change, Miss Lilla E. Clements replacing Miss Celina H. Lewis. There will also be one change in the kindergarten department of the Royal E. Robbins School, Miss Mary E. Pennell having been selected to fill the position of kindergarten teacher formerly held by Miss Florence B. Amsden.

At the Thomas Hill School Miss Grace L. Brown will replace Miss Charlotte L. Cossar, teacher of the kindergarten last year. At the Chauncey Newhall School Miss Hattie M. Boynton will succeed Miss Erminie A. French, resigned.

There will be only one change in the manual training department where Miss Cornelia F. Foster has been engaged as assistant to the manual training instructor to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Alvin J. Long.

It is anticipated that the enrolment at the Watertown schools will far exceed that of last year. It is estimated that 1800 pupils will attend this year against 1821 last year.

Relief for the crowded condition of the high school has been arranged by utilizing a portion of the Francis School.

James Goldthwaite, formerly of the Allan School, West Newton, has been engaged by the school committee to succeed Irving Weeks, who has resigned from the high school teaching staff. The committee has also appointed Miss Ethel Ricker of Boyd street as an additional teacher in the high school, chiefly to assist in the commercial department.

Miss Nellie Hogan, who was an assistant last year at the Francis School, has been appointed teacher of the new second grade in that building. At the Parker School Mrs. Belle White (nee Shurtlett) will be succeeded by Miss Ida Pope, who taught last year at Fairhaven. Miss Gertrude Litchfield, who has been on leave of absence since last Christmas, has been selected to take charge of the new third grade in this building.

With the opening of the leading public schools tomorrow Harry T. Watkins will assume his new dual position as principal of the high school and superintendent of schools. He succeeds Superintendent Melville A. Stone, who has gone to western Massachusetts to take charge of the district in and about Shelburne Falls. W. P. Raymond of Rockland, Mass., has been elected sub-master at the high school, succeeding Fred A. Reed, resigned. He is a graduate of Brown University and besides ranking high as a student has been a prominent athlete.

WORCESTER BANKERS PLAN TRIP.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Frank A. Drury, president of the Merchants National Bank and Alfred L. Aiken, president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, will attend the annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Chicago next week, at which President William H. Taft will be a guest.

ST. LOUIS PASTOR FAVORED.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The outlook committee of the Piedmont Congregational Church of this city will submit the name of the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Bradley of St. Louis as pastor, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott, at the next meeting of the members of the church.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Berkshire Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The country mansion, 24 rooms, 4 baths, finished in hardwood; one stable; \$50,000 or \$55,000 with half the land; other fine houses in Pittsfield down to \$8500.

NEAR RICHARD WATSON GILDER'S, 180 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; keeps 30 cows; house built on granite on famous knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$8500.

"OVERBROOK," STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful new country seat, 20-room house; all modern conveniences; stable, garage, 60 acres of land; wonderful views in every direction; price \$60,000. Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It is illustrated.

GEORGE H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

"Yakima Irrigated Lands"

NORTH YAKIMA is the center of the largest and most prosperous fruit district in the Northwestern states; a new lot of raw orchard lands, 15 acres from the town city, will soon be placed on the market and retired merchant looking for good neighbors will be glad to furnish reliable information to interested parties. Address R. E. Monitor, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

5 ACRES and INDEPENDENCE

IN CALIFORNIA. The delectable fruit paradise; \$350 to \$600 an acre from apples or cherries; near Los Angeles; abundant water supply; 8000 buys 5 acres and Beaumont City lot. Write for free literature.

BEAUMONT LAND & WATER CO., 912 So. Broadway, Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

A furnished house for the winter? An orange grove in frostless belt? Or a building lot or house and lot? Write me for information.

J. C. BRAINARD, Real Estate PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

SEASHORE COTTAGE \$700

Se. fare from South Station; house lots, beach and country, \$100 to \$200. M. A. WILSON, owner, 136 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 1518-4 Oxford.

For Sale on Commonwealth Avenue

A lot of 140 ft. front, containing 27,000 ft. of beach and country, \$100 to \$200. M. A. WILSON, owner, 136 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 1518-4 Oxford.

ALLSTON—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, near electric and steam cars, price assessed value or will exchange. WM. DWYER, 15 State st., Tel. 5330 M.

FOR SALE—Modern 9-room house, perfect condition; location (Cheshut st., between W. and N. streets) new building, 100 ft. boulevard cars, 7 to 8 A. trains; price right. Call or address W. 216 Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—520-acre farm with large new buildings. Address H. P. CHRISTENSEN, New Auburn, Wis.

FOR SALE

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—New and completely equipped; city 25,000; best possible location; no competition; never opened; excellent opportunity; references required. J. M. WALSH, Supt., State National Bank Bldg., Texarkana, Ark.

MILLINERY business in Woodlawn, transfer corner 6th st. for sale at bargain. Address 180 First st., Hinsdale, Ill.

NINETY RESCUED

FROM LAURENTIAN

Passengers Reach Shore in Ship's Boats When Boston Steamer Runs on Rocks Near Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Twenty cabin and 30 steerage passengers, also the crew of 40 hands were saved by the coolness of the officers of the Allan line steamer Laurentian, bound from Boston to Glasgow, which was a total loss Monday morning on the rocks near Cape Race. The Laurentian left Boston last Friday. Off the coast of Nova Scotia she encountered a thick fog bank, which compelled her to run at reduced speed. When the ship struck she rebounded heavily, the shock throwing most of the passengers, who were asleep at the time, from their berths. They stampeded for the deck without stopping to dress. Captain Imrie and his officers, however, succeeded in quieting all hands and persuaded every one to return to quarters and dress.

Seven lifeboats were launched from the ship and all the passengers and crew reached a small fishing village after being afloat on a rough sea for more than two hours. A steamer was engaged to bring the shipwrecked people to this port.

Soon after the Laurentian piled up the plates amidship gave way and part of the holds and the engine room were flooded. Later the hull broke in two near the engine room and Captain Imrie saw the end of his ship, which for 37 years has crossed and recrossed the Atlantic.

It was learned today at the Boston office of the Allan line that the company had made arrangements to take the passengers of the Laurentian to Glasgow on the steamer Mongolian, which is about to leave Philadelphia for St. Johns and Glasgow. The Mongolian will be at St. Johns Friday.

Officials of the company stated today that the withdrawal of the Laurentian from the service would probably mean that a new and faster boat would be put on the Boston service. The officials were unable, however, to give the name of the probable boat that would in the future make the run between Boston and Glasgow.

MILTON TO HAVE

NEW BATHHOUSE

One of the most important questions to be brought up at the next town meeting of Milton is the providing of a swimming pool or bathing place for the public. The matter has been agitated for considerable time and some time ago a committee with A. H. Ward as chairman made an investigation into the matter. Work was once started on the estate of Jacob A. Turner, but was abandoned on account of its proximity to an ice pond.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture

Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved In and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

APARTMENTS TO LET

Telephone 1756 Oxford

TO LET—80 St. Botolph st., 6 rooms and bath, fourth floor, \$45; 84 St. Botolph st., 6 rooms and bath, second floor, \$45; 6 rooms and bath, corner, fourth floor, \$50; steam heat, continuous hot water, best of tenants, near Falmouth and St. Paul sts.; reference required. Apply to L. FURRY, Manager Garrison Hall, Garrison st., Boston.

HIGH LOCATION in Arlington; five-cent fare from Boston; beautiful new two-apartment house; electric lighting; open plumbing; hardwood floors; all improvements. Inquire of MRS. McLEOD, 7 Batavia st., Boston.

SUNNY SUITE, 5 rooms, up to date, hot water heat; near Art Museum and educational building. Corner of Worthington and Huntington ave.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WANTED—A thorough business man (a Christian Scientist preferred) looking for business that will give the most thorough training. JOHN ELLIS, 101 Tremont st., room 513, Boston.

FINANCIAL

PACIFIC COAST TIMBER

LAND INVESTMENTS

MADE FOR YOU, in the most desirable way; we make personal examination of everything and invest your money carefully; under our method our interest depends entirely on the amount of your net profit, thus assuring you large returns. Write us for full information. SHORES INVESTMENT CO., Seattle, Washington, 207 White bldg.

WANTED—A thorough business man (a Christian Scientist preferred) looking for business that will give the most thorough training. JOHN ELLIS, 101 Tremont st., room 513, Boston.

INVESTMENTS

WILL ASSIST lady to open rooming house in Chicago; have furniture and money. Write A. THIELE, 5625 Superior st., Chicago.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

BUY LAND

NEAR DENVER

COMING UNDER IRRIGATION. Will double in value in a very short time. Your choice of free new land. Easy terms. Sectional map and prospectus free.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.

R. A. MORRISON, Pres.

1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES

FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Furnished, from Oct. 1 to June 1, handsome residence in Greenwich, Conn. Address F. 495, Monitor Office.

ROOM AND BOARD

CHICAGO—Very desirable front parlor and bedroom; new furniture; new building; piano; breakfast served if desired. 6145 Madison ave.; phone Midway 1926; 2145.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 56—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; connected; single rooms; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

BROOKLINE, 462 Harvard st.—Nicely furnished rooms on bathroom floor; private family of adults. For further particulars call or phone 3081-1 Brookline.

19 GARRISON ST., of Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics bldg.—Large and small rooms; sunny; well furnished; steam heated; telephone.

FUR. ROOMS to let; 1st-class apartment; best back bay location; private family; gentlemen preferred. 56 Gainsboro st., suite 2.

BACK BAY, 6 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated; sunny; newly furnished; choice of 10 rooms, \$2-\$8 weekly; tel. 1518-4 Oxford.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st.—Newly furnished; back parlor, side and sq. rooms; con. h. w.; tel. tourists accom. MRS. WALDO.

8 WESTLAND AVE., suite 2—Two furnished parlors; terms reasonable; all conveniences; con. hot water; meals optional.

PENNSACOLA, FLA.—Rooms, tourist or monthly; correspondence solicited until Oct. 1. L. 247, Monitor Office, Boston.

82 GAINSBORO ST., suite 3—Furnished rooms; con. hot water; telephone; private family; business people preferred.

BACK BAY—Suite 1, 84 St. Botolph st.—Attractive rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen; all conveniences.

250 W. NEWTON ST., cor. of St. Botolph Square and side rooms; hot and cold water; tel. Apply to MRS. SCOTT.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished; 15 Westland ave., suite 6; telephone; all modern conveniences.

39 EAST 31ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. FUTHILL.

TWO connecting furnished rooms; parlor, chamber, steam heat, piano; references. 21 Belvidere st., suite 3.

132 ST. BOTOLPH ST.—Large back parlor, with hot and cold water; other rooms; all newly furnished.

FURNISHED front room, 21 Belvidere st., suite 3; references.

TO RENT—A room by private family, to lady; best transportation. Telephone Edge water 5652, Chicago.

121 BEACON ST., near Public Garden—Handsome parlors, ideal for practitioners or offices.

22 ST. JAMES AVE.—Large, front, sunny and side room; up one flight; with board.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

ROOMS TO LET

YOUNG business woman wishes to rent through the day to practitioner, room in NEWLY FURNISHED suite on FIRST FLOOR of new building, BEST BACK BAY district; all conveniences; terms will be made satisfactory. Address T 218, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED

WANTED—For the winter, boarding in high-class private family. In one of the beautiful southern states. Address W. H. FOGLE, Reading, Mass.

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CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed at \$1.00 address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.00. Sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Immortality of Works

Christ Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." When it is remembered, however, that what Jesus said was recorded variously by the writers of the several gospels and that the original writings have been variously rendered by their several translators, it will be seen that the faith of the Master in the immortality of his words must necessarily have been in their substance rather than in the mere letter. To be sure there is substantial agreement by recorders and translators even as to the letter of his utterances, but it is a very generally accepted fact that the words of an inspired teacher may have a certain meaning to one hearer and quite a different meaning to another hearer. The reason for this is not only that much depends upon the receptivity of the listener, but the further fact that his concept of what he hears is very apt to be largely influenced by the peculiar character of his education and experience. Again, humility and teachableness, so requisite in the student, are not likely to be found in precisely the same degree in two or more individuals. However, enough is definitely known of the life of Christ Jesus to make reasonably safe the conclusion that he put his words above his works. He apparently did not give as much value to what he said as to the proof that what he said was true. Indeed, this is quite positively indicated by his own justification of his mission in several instances. He not only gave his works as proof to the disciples of John the Baptist that he was the Christ, but later in seeking to establish his claim of unity with the Father, he said: "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works."

Perhaps no other figure in history stands out so distinctly as Christ Jesus as the exponent of the doctrine of works, but in all ages great characters have been immortalized because of what they did for the human race rather than because of what they said in doing it. For example, while the utterances of Abraham Lincoln have not been excelled in certain respects by those of any man of modern times, yet his masterpiece was the short address which he made at the dedication of the National Cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg when he said: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what we did here. It

is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced." If these words of Lincoln should be forgotten, still he would continue to live in what he did for a stricken race and a nation whose very existence was threatened. No other modern movement has so emphasized the importance of good works as the movement which has sprung from the discovery of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science, has said in one of her messages to the Mother Church: "Earth's actors change earth's scenes; and the curtain of human life should be lifted on reality, on that which outweighs time; on duty done and life perfected, wherein joy is real and fadeless." (Message 1902.) The very foundation of the Christian Science Church was laid in healing works and its superstructure is rising majestically from that firm base. Before the Christian Science text-book was published, its author, Mrs. Eddy, and her early students had already demonstrated beyond all doubt the truth of the propositions laid down therein. Since then many thousands of students of that book in all parts of the world have been able to prove the truth of its teaching by removing sickness, poverty and other ills from their experience according to definite rules of practice. This book is building for itself and for its author a monument of good works which cannot be destroyed, but which will stand forever as an encouragement to those who are in distress.

In Christian Science the age-long habit of preaching future salvation is giving place to the new-old idea of demonstrating the power of God to save mankind here and now. Like Paul, Christian Scientists are seeking to prove in healing the sick and sinful that our faith as Christians "should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." Christian Scientists in their endeavor to overcome evil with good, in their effort to banish pain, and stay the hand of death, through scientific right thinking are proving their right to be known as followers of the Master-workman who said, "He that believeth on me (understandeth Christ), the works that I do shall he do also."

Autos and Good Roads

It seems improbable but it is so, that no automobile exhibit figured in the world's fair at Chicago. Yet since then the country, all over, knows familiarly of the motor cars and is overrun with them. Why do not the various influential interests cooperate in the endeavor to secure effective road legislation? The day is passed when automobiles are feared. The farmers no longer hate them. They own them. The fine telford or macadam highways of Europe should be duplicated in this country, and the American men of wealth and power who annually tour those highways are the men who should be actively concerned in creating decent roads at home.—Philadelphia Press.

Huguenots in Ireland

The Irish name of Portlannington, which is a quaint little Huguenot town in Ireland where a colony of pure Huguenot descent still resides, is Coltdy. In the times of the "Merrie Monarch" it was given to a court favorite, Lord Arlington, hence its name. At one time Portlannington was famed as a center for education, and the great Duke of Wellington, as well as Viscount Woolsey, is said to have received his early schooling there. The old church, now a parochial hall, where the Huguenots attended divine worship, is still in existence, and the old French service and prayer books are to be seen there.

Men esteem truth remote, in the outskirts of the system behind the farthest star, before Adam and after the last man. In eternity there is indeed something true and sublime. But all these times and places and occasions are now and here. God Himself culminates in the present moment and will never be more divine in the lapse of all the ages.—Thoreau.

What an Australian Thinks of English Homes

One is almost tempted to think that smooth home-management is the Englishman's (or the Englishwoman's) exclusive gift by the fact that in Australia it is rare, in America rarer, and in London the two houses I have been in which most fell away from the ideal were not kept by English folk. But the Australian housekeeper when good is very good indeed, and manages with fewer servants than the English dame of the same degree. The "class distinctions" among English servants are amusing. They seem to imply a nation which likes castes. An earl is quite assuredly not as careful of asserting his dignity as a butler is.

In the wealthiest class the house is perfectly managed. It seems to run like the fabled machine of perpetual motion. There is no sign of the driving power, no racket, no effort. Breakfast is a meal of charming informality, which, I think, illustrates best domestic ideals of the Englishman. Self-help from amply furnished sideboards is the rule. There is no fixed moment for coming to breakfast, and, since you help yourself, no servants need to be in attendance. How pleasantly thought out is this! You have not the urging to an inconvenient punctuality of the thought that you are keeping servants waiting. Dinner is a ceremony of ritual. It is the social crown of the day. You are expected to treat it with the consideration due to its importance. To be asked to dinner is the sign of the Englishman's complete acceptance of you as a desirable person. (He may ask you to lunch without admitting quite as much.) To be asked, casually, "to eat with us" at dinner time shows an actual friendliness which is willing to allow some familiarity.—London Mail.

Cheese of the Caves

A shepherd boy with a poor appetite discovered the secret of making Roquefort cheese. They stand by that story today in Roquefort, France, and if they only knew the lad's name they'd raise a monument to him. He was out tending sheep, and the sun smiting down hard, he went into a cavern to eat his cheese and rye bread. He failed to get away with all of it, and threw a part of the cheese off to one side. It happened to drop on a natural shelf, and a few months later the boy found the cheese still there. He saw that it had undergone a constitutional change, for instead of being dry and hard it was moist and creamy. Besides there were veins of greenish mold running through it. The boy took a nip, and the taste was so pleasing he carried a crumb home to his mother. She must have been a woman of intelligence, for no sooner had she tasted than she took one of the largest rolls of cheese from her dairy, had her son guide her to the cavern and placed it on the shelf. In due time the same change was wrought, and Roquefort cheese had arrived! as an article of commerce. All the natural caverns around the quaint old town now are used for ripening cheese, and the women work in them with small oil lamps strapped around their chests.—New York Press.

British Consols

We have heard about British consols all our days and here is the London Chronicle's pertinent comment: There is one point about consols which most people, probably including many who possess some, could not answer off-hand—of what, exactly, is the name an abbreviation? There is nothing even to remind us of it. Even the precise persons who would prefer rather than contract "omnibus," "telephone," or "photograph," never speak of "consolidated annuities."

Playgrounds

The approach of the time when the school term begins in New York was emphasized lately by the closing of the gates of 100 vacation playgrounds conducted during July and August by the board of education. Miss E. E. Whitney, district superintendent in charge of vacation schools and playgrounds, said the average daily attendance at the playgrounds amounted to 105,000 boys, girls, mothers and babies. Exchange.

MEASURES OF CULTURE

To plummet the depth of a man's wisdom, to consider the breadth of his culture, have long been held legitimate in estimating the various qualities of men, but the present fashion, according to contemporary press comment, is to reckon this by lineal measure—so many board feet of booklore gives a man a liberal education. (Musical knowledge may be gauged by cord feet.)

This seems a very simple way to settle questions of learning. Rival colleges may advertise the number of feet expected to be accomplished by each student in his course, or the doting mamma may tell the finishing schoolma'am that her daughter will require only so many inches of education, as she will enter a society career. The ancients were fond of puzzling

over the possibility of a fourth dimension, neither length, breadth nor thickness, yet akin to these. Now that so concrete a spatial notion is linked to the idea of culture some of us may take refuge in the fourth dimension, as it were. If in depth or breadth we are lacking, and time permits not the acquiring of the proper number of board feet, we may assure any would-be critics that we have adopted another standard. This may serve like the convenient "x" of algebra. The unknown quantity and quality of our erudition is expressed in terms of the fourth dimension, not apprehensible by mankind's present sense of extension.

Under the new system in the case of some pupils no doubt an old adage will find fresh application—"Give him an inch and he will take an ell." More often it will be expressible, however, rather in

There is a sort of belief current among people that with the exception of sparrows there are no birds in London. Nothing could well be further from the truth. Charles Dixon, who knows more about the subject than most people, tells us that you may find no less than 130 species within 15 miles radius of St. Paul's, and you have by no means left bricks and mortar behind you at that distance. Curiously, the ever widening curtain of London smoke does not drive away birds as much as might be expected, and London, as cities go, is by no means devoid of trees. An enthusiastic cockney once declared that there was not a street in London from which you could not see a tree, and any one who will make the experiment will find the saying surprisingly accurate. There is no city in the world that has so many parks and open spaces, a fact which is largely due to the habit of building in squares, and these open spaces are commonly thick with trees.

The gulls have come up the river from the sea, and are now regular frequenters as far, at any rate, as Chelsea. Three and a half centuries ago Chelsea was a tiny village with a church where Henry VIII. was married. More's house stood there, with its garden skirting the river. Here, wrote Erasmus during one of his English visits, he kept his menagerie, and here, he writes, "all the birds in Chelsea come to him every morning to be fed." The gulls are thick off More's garden any winter's afternoon of the present times, circling up and down the embankment, past Rossetti and Whistler's

LONDON BIRDS



ROOKERY, LONDON.
One of the many city parks of the English metropolis.

old houses, and covering the barges with hundreds of white bodies as the night falls.

The wood pigeons have taken possession of the parks just as the house pigeons have, in every direction, of the public buildings. The square before the Guildhall is as thick with the latter as St. Mark's place itself, while the greedy little sparrows who peck persistently round the tea tables in Kensington gardens resent the inroads of the former as they lumber heavily into their midst. The rooks caw and wheel over the elms which Bacon planted when he lived in the house facing the garden gates of Gray's Inn. They have made their nests in them all unconscious that they were

planted at the vast cost of £7 15s. 4d in the days of "great Eliza" by the greatest of lawyers and philosophers.

These are indeed only a few of the birds which may any day be seen in London. The crested grebes are breeding on the ponds at Wimbledon, where once highwaymen stopped the stage-coaches. The cuckoo's note is heard in the herbs in the garden which Sir Hans Sloane planted in Chelsea. The spotted flycatcher flits amid the avenues planted opposite Kensington House, by "first great George," in imitation of Herrenhausen. Outside, in the Baywater road, you may hear the scream of a parrot, and the raucous cry of the vendor, "What price a bird in a cage?"

Never Heard of Lincoln

Judge Robert Carey refused to grant citizenship papers to an Italian lately in Jersey City because the man said he had lived in this country 21 years and had never heard of Abraham Lincoln. The applicant was Matteo Vallone, a tailor. When Judge Carey appeared surprised Vallone asked if Abraham Lincoln had been a tailor. Then he inquired: "Did he live in West Hoboken?"

He was asked to name six of the states and answered: "New Jersey, New York, Boston, West Hoboken, Union Hill and Hoboken."

"You go home and ask some one to teach you history and geography," said the judge. "No man who doesn't know who Abraham Lincoln was is fit to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship."—New York Tribune.

When a lawyer offers his hand and heart may it be called legal tender?

Swedish Crown Princess in Temperance Work

A pleasant surprise awaited the Crown Princess of Sweden recently, when her royal highness attended the "at home" at the Bechstein Hall, arranged for the purpose of meeting the foreign and colonial lady members of the congress on alcoholism. Representatives of the different nationalities were on the platform, including those from the United States, Finland, Germany, Sweden, etc. The first speaker was Froken Henschen, but instead of proceeding to discuss alcohol, as might have been expected, she delivered a graceful speech in Swedish, in welcome to her royal highness, whom she described as "the highest representative of the woman's temperance work in Sweden." The princess was evidently delighted to hear the native language of her adopted land.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Children's Department

What Helped Her

A little girl's letter to her absent mamma will interest other young readers. Her spelling shows that she is an up-to-date young lady, for does she not spell things the way they sound? She always knows her spelling lesson at school, but when it comes to her own composition the rules of the spelling book are forgotten. Would not any little girl like to have the little puzzle chair for her own?

My Dear Mama:
How are you this lovely day. Here it is nice and warm with the lovely cool breezes. You will get too letters today because I was to late to get the one Tuesday down to the box. You no that

Another Centenary

There occurs this week the centenary of John Stuart Blackie, professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh—the most famous member of Mr. Barrie's "Edinburgh Eleven." Blackie had many shining virtues, including some little knowledge of Greek and Gaelic, but a clear list was not one of them. One of his most devoted students had occasion to write and report progress to him from Jena, in Germany, whither he had gone to continue his studies. But it was nearly six months before he got an answer from his dear professor, and for the simple reason that the latter had written the word "Jena" on the address so badly that the letter went to "Java!"—Exchange.



What flower?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Subtractions: 1. Foxes, foes. 2. Sold, soil. 3. Visit, sit. 4. Play, pay. 5. Shove, shoe. 6. Place, pace.

Pertinent

Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast. "You do not doubt a trained swimmer could do that, do you, James?" "No, sir," answered Jimmie; "but I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the side his clothes were on!"—Success Magazine.

If a thing is difficult to be accomplished by thyself do not think that it is impossible for man; but if anything is possible for man and conformable to his nature, think that this can be attained by thyself, too.—Marcus Aurelius.

Is Freemasonry as Old as Solomon?

A daring visit by Englishmen to the square in Jerusalem, which is the site of Solomon's temple and which is forbidden to all but Moslems, is told in the London Standard, and contains the following interesting passage:

"We descended then some 30 or 40 steps into the vaults on which the mosque is built, and were shown some enormous stones, on which, it is said, the temple of Solomon was built. On two of the stones there were undoubtedly Masonic marks, the plane, the square and the plummet, and Mr. Burton's theory was that at the time of the building of the temple the society of Freemasons already existed, and that their idea was to build up a temple, not of stones, but of good deeds, each of which must be perfectly unselfish and pure, and St. Paul appears to have been a member of this sect, when he speaks of a temple to be built without hands, of which our Lord Jesus Christ was to be the cornerstone. I am not a Freemason myself, so cannot tell if this is still their chief idea." [The reference here is probably to Acts xvii. 24, and to 1 Ep. ii. 30.]

A High Standard

The literary critic of Everybody's says he has learned to make the mountains his referees of literature. He opens his book facing the grand range opposite his camp door. Too often they will none of it, and he is forced to lay the book aside or to turn his back to them while he reads. The books to which they bend their august attention he knows are books which he may proudly praise.

The Ubiquitous Benjamin Franklin

Here he is seen swimming in the Thames.

A Philadelphia lady on seeing the Franklin family monument in Boston exclaimed, "Why, what's that doing here? He belongs to Philadelphia! In Paris the house where Franklin dwelt and a hundred other reminders speak of the significant role he played in the French capital. In English annals there is the celebrated 'Examination of Dr. Franklin before the House of Commons,' a scene which Edmund Burke compared to a schoolmaster submitting himself to be catechized by his pupils. Even Canadian history might claim him; his British biographer says that his influence while he was in England made strongly for the policy which secured that Dominion to England against France. In almost every direction of American progress the name of Franklin is sure to be met sooner or later as having invented or advised or foreseen or planned or executed some practical thing or some practical policy which made for usefulness to his fellow man. In the London Spectator attention is called to another item in the list of the great journalist-discoverer-inventor-statesman-philosopher's accomplishments. It says:

The swim on Saturday from Richmond to Blackfriars bridge would probably

Love

True worth is in being, not seeming—In doing each day that goes by. Some little good—not in the dreaming Of great things to do by and by. For whatever men say in their blindness, And spite of the fancies of youth, There's nothing so kindly as kindness, And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure—We cannot do wrong and feel right; Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure. For justice avenges each slight. The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren; But always the path that is narrow And straight for the children of men.

'Tis not in the pages of story The heart of its ills to beguile, Though he who makes courtship to Glory Gives all that he hath for her smile. For when from her heights he has won her Alas! it is only to prove There's nothing so sacred as honor, And nothing so loyal as Love!

We cannot make bargains for blisses, Nor catch them like fishes in nets; And sometimes the thing our life misses Helps more than the thing which it gets. For good lieth in the pursuing, Nor gaining of great nor of small, But just in the doing and doing As we would be done by, is all. —Alice Cary.

A Real Use for Jig-Saw Puzzles

The jig-saw is utilized to teach geography, and children who fit countries or states together into a complete map learn more about the size, outlines and chief towns than they ever did before.—Exchange.

The Tri-Weekly Train

A New Englander was traveling in Texas on a new railroad. "Hello, neighbor!" he called out to a fellow-traveler. "How about the south-bound train? How often does it run?" "She's a try-weekly," said the Texan. "She runs down one week and tries mighty hard to get back the next."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 7, 1909.

Cook, Peary and the North Pole

ON TUESDAY, August 31, one day before the cabled announcement of Dr. Cook's finding of the north pole, after touching upon the various theories prevailing with regard to Commander Peary, the success of his expedition and his return, an editorial in this newspaper went on to say: "There is, however, a possibility of two things: One is that news of Peary may be conveyed to us, and may be even now on the way to us, through the instrumentality of the Dundee, the only whaler now engaged on Baffin bay. . . . The other possibility is that Commander Peary made his dash in the early summer, succeeded in reaching the pole and in returning overland to the Roosevelt, and is now speeding southward in that vessel. On this theory, he would pause only long enough on his way to civilization to leave word for the 'Jeannie!' Then occurred these passages:

Great interest is added to this matter by reason of the fact that we may hear of Commander Peary and of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, U. S. N., another polar explorer, at practically the same time. The latter has not been heard from for two years. Tidings of him may reach us through the Dundee. The 'Jeannie' is under orders to make inquiries regarding him and to bring his party home if it can be found. There exists a very strong impression that Dr. Cook has been successful in discovering the pole. This is based, like the confidence in Commander Peary, on the great care with which his plans were made.

It is within the domain of legitimate speculation at all events that we shall soon hear, and have good news from, both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary.

The events of the past few days prove our surmises to have been approximately correct. The day following the appearance of this editorial—Sept. 1—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, from the Shetland islands, reported his discovery of the pole. Five days later Commander Robert E. Peary, from Indian Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, made a similar report. The former announced that he had found the pole on April 21, 1908; the latter that he had found it on April 6 of the present year.

It is naturally gratifying to Americans that in both instances it is fellow countrymen who have been successful, and that in each instance the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze to signalize the magnificent triumph achieved. However, the accomplishment is one in which the entire world shares, for the work performed by Cook and Peary was but the culmination of many efforts on which the thought and energy of all nations have centered. Heroic men of every nationality and of every race have striven for the goal finally attained by the two Americans, Cook and Peary, whose names, regardless of any rivalry that may have existed between them in the past, are destined to be linked together indissolubly in the future.

It will not be the least among the happy results of Commander Peary's triumph if it has enabled him to confirm the report made by Dr. Cook.

THE public schools of Boston will be thrown open tomorrow to approximately 100,000 pupils, the largest enrolment in the history of the city. The increase over last year will be found to be about 4000, it is thought, before the last term comes to a close. For the instruction of these pupils 2750 teachers will be employed, and the total cost of the year's instruction will foot up over \$4,000,000. All the old buildings have been put in good repair and three new buildings have been added. Every child applying for admission will be received, and seats will be provided for all.

There are cities in the country which will spend a great deal more money than Boston upon public education this year, but none that will do more for the individual pupil. The Boston standard, indeed, is one which not only the larger but the smaller American city is constantly aiming to attain. The educational equipment of the Boston schools, regarded materially, may not be as elaborate as that which might be displayed by some other cities, but it is distinguished for its completeness and its efficiency. In a sense that is not material the educational equipment of the Boston public schools is second to none in the country.

This year some changes of method in the instruction of both boys and girls are promised which should be followed by splendid results along practical lines. Vocational instruction, already attempted here and with considerable success, will be extended. Moreover, a new trade school for boys and girls will be opened. While the commercial students will not have their own building this year they will be comfortably housed in the Normal Art School.

The main thing is, however, that while wholesome deliberation marks every step taken here in public education its progress is steady. When changes are made they are, as a rule, the outcome of careful experimental work, a fact which prevents the introduction of fads and, later, their inevitable elimination.

Not the least of the indications which point to a highly successful and satisfactory year in the Boston public schools is the public sentiment recently manifested in favor of higher taxation in their behalf, or, as high a taxation as may be necessary to maintain their present high standard.

Japan in Korea

PRINCE ITO is authority for the assurance that Japan is not following a policy of conquest in Korea. But the terms of the convention signed at Seoul on July 12 last between the Japanese and Korean governments invest the former with a degree of power beyond which lies complete and open annexation. The cession to Japan of the judiciary, the abolition of the war office and the establishment of the Central Bank convey an unprecedented consolidation of power. The last, of course, was indispensable for the development of the country's resources, and though the bank is wholly Japanese in staff and methods, and under Japanese law, the Korean government will hold a little less than a third of the shares. The second provision was bound to come and caused little or no surprise; the Korean army, it will be remembered, was disbanded two years ago and a mere handful of troops was retained as a bodyguard. A ministry of war, with a

highly paid staff, was an anomaly and a useless expense. But the transfer of the judiciary to the Japanese is admitted to be quite unheard-of even by the latter. The Japanese press went all the way to Tunis for a parallel. However, clause II. of the memorandum of transfer stipulates that Japan will appoint the officers of the Japanese courts in Korea from among both Japanese and Korean subjects duly qualified, while clause III. says that Japanese courts shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, and clause V. that the government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice in Korea. The equality before the law of both nationalities, thus pronounced, removes a source of serious conflict in the past. As for the change of regime, on the whole the Koreans are well aware that it must necessarily mean an improvement on the old system notorious for bribery and maladministration.

If the convention marks the climax of Prince Ito's Korean residency-general, in the course of which he secured for Japan an astounding grip on Korea, it also proves that with it went a careful preparation of Korean public opinion, for the threatened outbreak was a failure owing to lack of popular support. The Koreans take comfort from the fact that they still hold the home department, the departments of agriculture and commerce, and especially the education office.

Controlling the military power, finance, foreign affairs, judiciary and communications in Korea, Japan now possesses a tremendous base for her projects on the mainland. These cannot be understood without reference to the trenches she has thrown up in the Korean peninsula, which to her is the natural bridge leading across to the coveted Manchuria. Japan, in her recent treaty with China, has declined to follow Russia's example in recognizing Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria in accordance with the Portsmouth treaty. Among the points left in abeyance is the question of policing the Antung-Mukden lines. This railroad, in effect, is the prolongation of the Korean trunk line, Fusan-Seoul-Wiju, and it is as such, i. e., as connecting Japan across Korea with Manchuria, that it provoked the stubborn struggle of which only the first phase recently came to an end with the apparent defeat of China. The issue, however, is only postponed and the question of Chinese sovereignty in south Manchuria must be met sooner or later. Meanwhile, Japan's consolidation of power in Korea will show, at an early date, whether it includes actual progress in which the Koreans, individually, if not jointly, will share. Only by such pioneer work will Japan be able to build up a solid bulwark for herself from which to make good, or attempt to make good, her claims to far eastern imperialism.

Good Times and Good Music

IT HAS not occurred to many that a revival of business throughout the country means, among other things, a revival of good music. Not in the sense, of course, that prosperity improves popular musical taste, or creates a musical taste where none existed before. The desire for good music is widespread in this country, it is unconfined by communal boundaries, it is limited to no class, but, in common with popular love for other of the arts, although never extinct, it may be, and frequently is, dormant when trade is slack and incomes are reduced. In which respect it differs from the taste for some other things. It has been observed through many years, for instance, that the drama appeals most strongly to the disturbed than to the perfectly placid public mind. The theater and all forms of light entertainment prosper in troublous times. It was so in Paris during the revolution. It was so in the United States during the civil war. It has been so during periods of political and economic unrest in many countries. On the other hand, under these circumstances, the demand for good music declines. Which goes to show that music appeals to the intellect. It is, therefore, not merely something to divert, but, rather, something to uplift. Sensual diversion and intellectual elevation are two very different things. At all events, now that the tariff question is settled for the present, now that magnificent crops are assured, now that the mills are working overtime, now that there is employment for all—now that good times are upon us—a craving for good music makes itself manifest all over the nation and great pains are being taken to satisfy it.

New York is not only to have an abundance of opera this season, but it will have symphony music in greater quantity, and, if possible, of better quality than ever before. That is to say, it will have no less than five symphony orchestras to cater to its taste for good music. Boston will have its own opera and its own great symphony organization, and we are told that it will embrace more representative musicians than it has in any former season. The Chicago, or Thomas, orchestra has increased the number of its concerts. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia symphony orchestras have taken a similar course; the orchestras of St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities are all preparing for an active and prosperous season.

Here we have a steady as well as an uplifting movement. It is well that there is at work a force which will direct public taste toward better music than that which is heard in the popular halls. Even those who do not patronize the symphony concert are affected by its influence, and for good. Prosperous times are to be welcomed for numerous reasons, and for none that are more satisfying than that they enable plain people of musical taste to find an atmosphere to their liking.

A DEFICIT of \$20,000,000 is anticipated in the postoffice department this year. This should be wiped out before the postal savings banks are established. If it shall be wiped out afterward, depositors will become excusably suspicious.

WE ARE soon to have a very superior issue of postal cards, and they are to be entirely free from the restrictions that made the old issue objectionable to those who could not get everything they wanted to say crowded on to the back.

THE Japanese representatives and Pacific coast merchants seem to be getting along very pleasantly at Seattle, and this comes from placing them so close together that they are able to know something of each other.

ONE of the proofs the public has been looking for with regard to the success of the flying machine is to be found in the fact that disputes about the make and shape of some of them are getting into the courts.

Dr. Cook did not go into particulars when addressing his telegram, or cablegram, to the President. He somehow guessed that it would reach the right party. And it did.

Servian Affairs

M. MILOVANOVITCH, Servia's foreign minister, of Balkan crisis fame, recently came into focus for an instant through his meeting with King Edward at Marienbad. It was there, also, that he gave an interview, the details of which were decidedly reassuring and are not invalidated by the present cabinet crisis. Taken together with the elimination, for the time being, of the Cretan conflict, the minister's placid account points to a general improvement in the situation as to southeastern Europe. And while he did not mention his meeting with the King, the recent Anglo-Austrian reconciliation was nevertheless in evidence.

The minister was then looking forward to a conference at Vienna, with Count Aehrenthal, in the early part of this month, concerning the Drina frontier question and especially the new Austro-Servian treaty of commerce. Notwithstanding the vehement opposition to this treaty offered by the Czech and other agrarians in the last Reichsrath, which was for a time believed to favor the conclusion of a commercial union between Servia and Bulgaria, the tendency is now to put an end to a situation that presents serious drawbacks, economic as well as political, to the big empire no less than to the little kingdom. That the oft-repeated attempt at a customs or commercial union between the two Slav kingdoms of the Balkans should once more have failed is the more regrettable as the declaration of Bulgarian independence has considerably simplified matters.

M. Milovanovitch touched two specially interesting topics when he spoke of the Danube-Adriatic railroad project and his meeting with M. Bratianu, the Roumanian foreign secretary. In his opinion, the railroad, which will one day connect Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro with the Adriatic, is not an issue of the moment, "any more," he added significantly, "than the Sanjak railroad." That Austria's ambitious design to establish direct connection with Salonique is dormant cannot be doubted, for Young Turk susceptibility makes the present juncture the most unfavorable that could well be imagined for advancing the project that started the whole Balkan turmoil.

As for Servia's relations with her vigorous neighbor, Roumania, M. Milovanovitch expressed the hope that the economic understanding between the two countries would lead to an understanding in politics, since both were interested in the maintenance of the status quo in Turkey. But for Servia to enter political understandings is at this time out of the question, and the minister admits as much when he concludes by saying that, after all, Servia's first care must be inner consolidation on the basis of reformed party relations. The present readjustment, it is hoped, may furnish such a basis, and, since Servia during the recent Greco-Turkish tension manifestly abstained from an adventurous policy, it may be assumed to the credit of her people and her leading men that she is endeavoring to enter on a period of practical and sober self-development.

WE SHOULD not be impatient with Dr. Cook and Commander Peary because the north pole is not what we hoped it would be. They are responsible only for finding it.

The Mission of the Reaper

WITHIN the memory of many of our readers, time was in some parts of this country when wheat bread was something of a luxury. Until quite recently, brown and black breads, made of inferior flour from inferior grains, were eaten from necessity rather than from choice by the masses in some foreign countries. The reason was not that wheat was more difficult to raise, but that enough of it could not be harvested to supply the demand. We are told by Harper's Weekly, which has been considering the subject entertainingly and instructively, that in the olden days—and days not so very olden, either—every community ate up its own wheat. It had little or none to sell, because no matter how much the farmers planted they could not in the eight or ten days of harvest gather more than a certain limited quantity into their barns. Each family could do no more than feed on bread one other family and itself.

The man who brought about the beginning of things that have led to a change in all this, as this newspaper pointed out some months ago, was Cyrus Hall McCormick. He invented the reaper, and when the reaper developed into the self-binder it was capable of doing the work of forty sickles. With one man to drive, the machine could cut and bind enough wheat in a season to feed 400 persons. And this machine has gone on developing until it has attained a size in some instances requiring thirty-two horses in the hauling, and a capacity which enables it to cut an avenue fifty feet wide through a wheat field and to thresh and bag the grain at the rate of a bag every half minute.

Everybody can eat white bread now. The rule, at all events, has been reversed. The total production of reapers at present is about 1,500,000 annually, two thirds of them being made in the United States. As harvesting machinery has been perfected and popularized wheat production has increased. The American crop has multiplied six and a half times in fifty years. The cost of growing a bushel of wheat in this country with machinery and high wages is now less than half a dollar, which is less than the cost in Europe and as low as the cost in India, where labor may be had at a few cents a day.

The increase in the production of wheat, due primarily to the invention of the reaper, has been one of the main causes of railroad building in this country, in Canada and in some other lands. Wheat growing not only makes traffic by land and sea, but by lake and river and canal. It has led to the erection of great storehouses, called elevators, by the hundred, at the cost of millions of dollars. It has given employment to scores of thousands of people. It has assisted in the phenomenal growth and prosperity of cities like Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention not only made it possible for the plain people of all countries to eat white bread, but he has made agriculture in all countries far more profitable than it could have been otherwise. Surely he should have a place, and a prominent one, in the world's hall of fame.

THAT classical ornamentation around the Stadium will not, of course, help those who are struggling on the ground floor, but it will help to soothe those who cannot get tickets, perhaps.

CHINA is too busy at present to engage in a heated controversy with any other nation. It has other reasons for wishing to be at peace, of course, but this is a good one.